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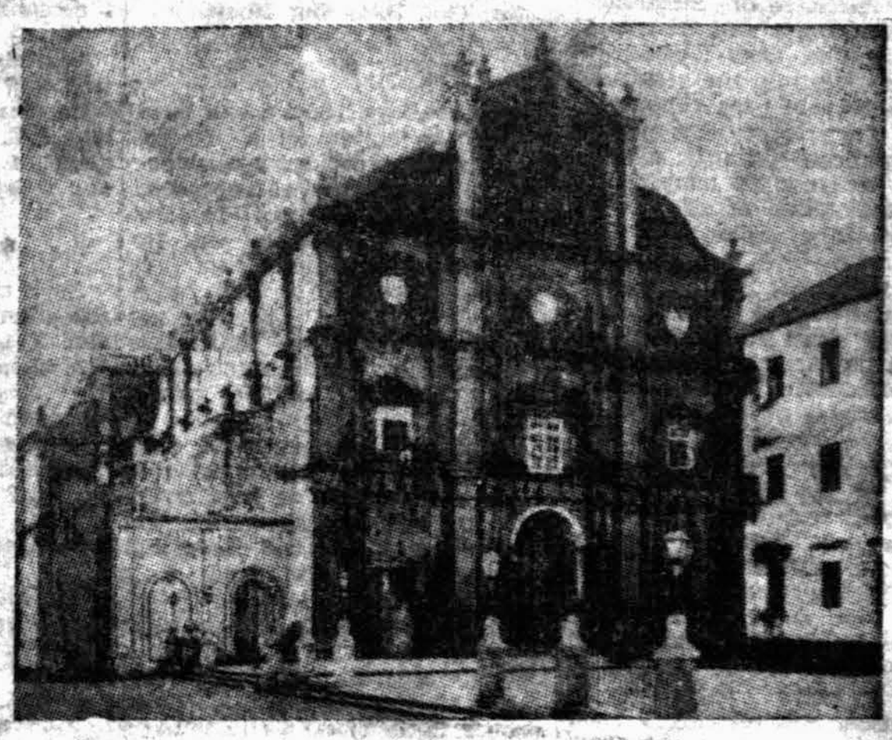
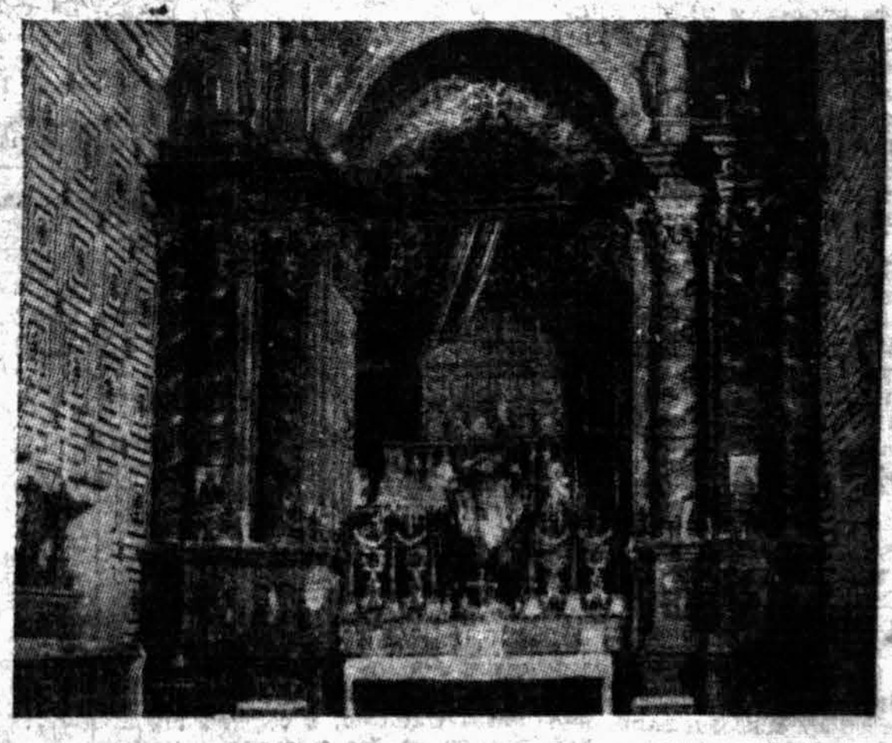
APOSTLE OF THE INDIES

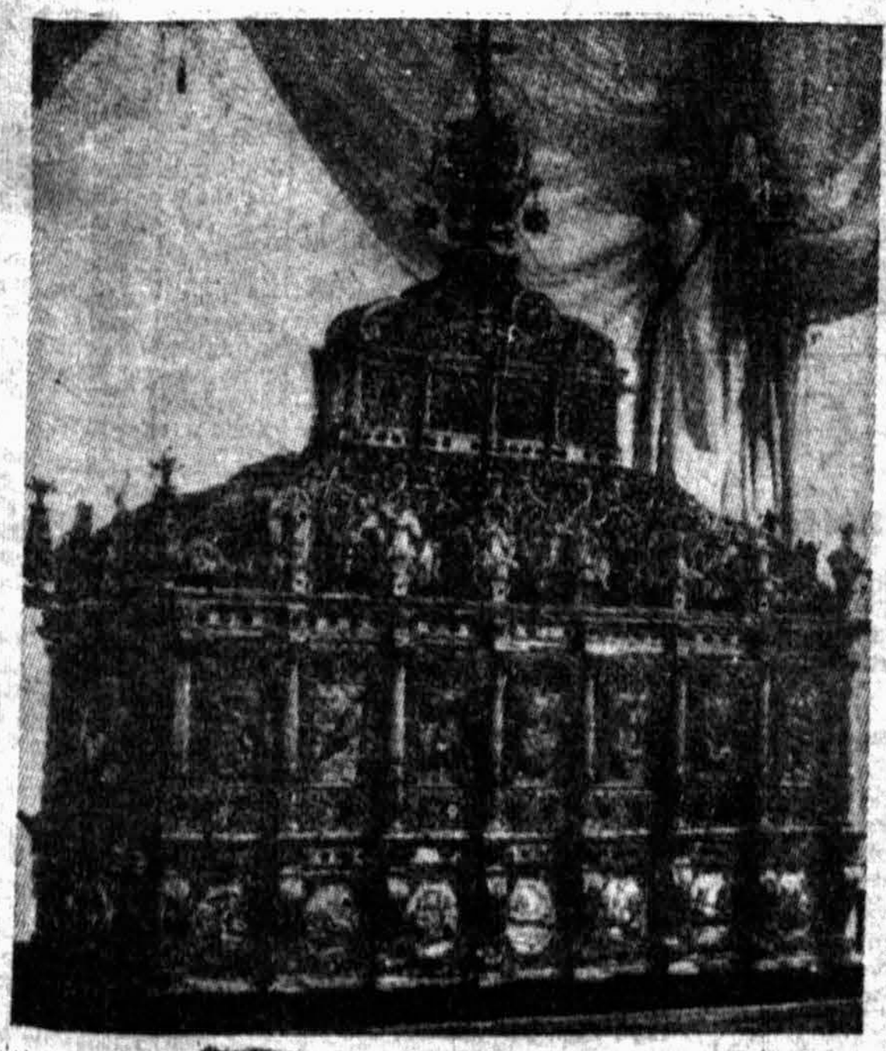
Thousands upon thousands of Catholics and non-Christians will visit the Shrine of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the East, when the body of the Saint will be exposed on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his death, which falls on December 3.



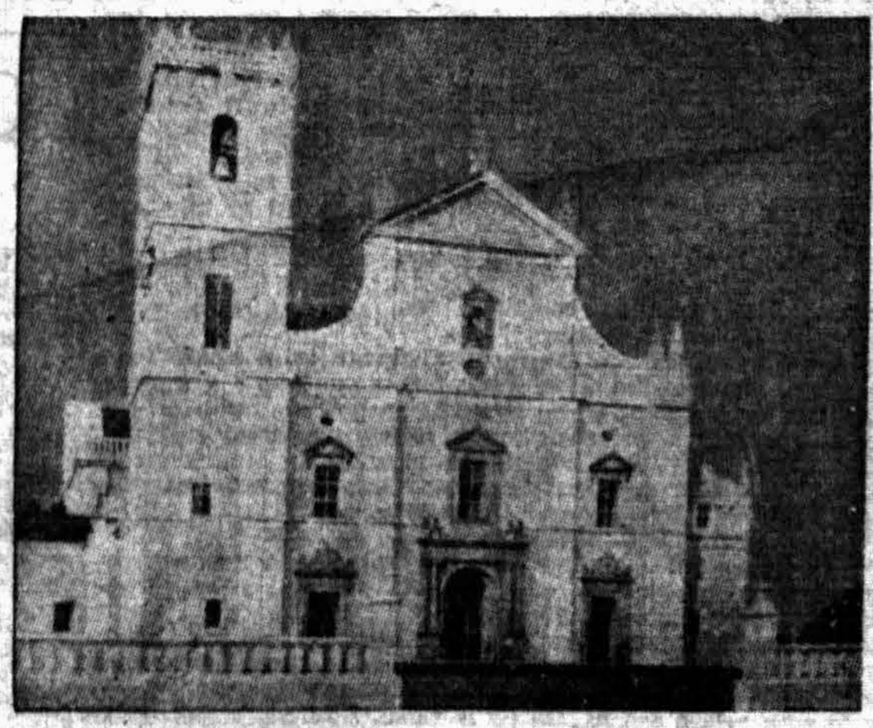
The Church of Bom Jesu has enshrined the body of the Saint for hundreds of years now. Previous expositions have been held in this church. This edifice is of great historical importance and its walls have been decorated with scenes from the life of the Saint.



The Altar where the body of the Saint is enshrined is also a piece of art that keeps critics spellbound; its engraved carvings and the beautiful pillars are a sight to admire. The statue of the Saint and the beautiful casket can be seen.



The body of Saint Francis Xavier lies entombed in this beautiful silver casket weighing about 300 lbs. It is a masterpiece of delicate workmanship. It is kept over the statue of the Saint in the Church of Bom Jesu.



The Se Cathedral situated opposite the old church of Bom Jesu where the public will be allowed to kiss the body of the Saint for the last time. The body will be brought in procession from the old church and exposed here.

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Story Of Sanyasi Rebellion

SEE PAGE 5

Perennial Festival

BY RALPH FLINT

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

IF one takes staunchness for a beginning, adds persistence and continuity above and below, and then scatters a lacy loveliness over all, the general qualifications emerge of that three-dimensional wonder—a tree.

Of all created things, there is nothing we can so little spare as the forests that mantle the earth. Except for desert regions where growth is restricted or altogether nil, or polar zones and ice-bound mountain peaks, trees patiently persist, waiting only the cessation of the axe to win back conquered territory. They carpet this planet with a wondrous beauty, a softness well designed to temper our flinty foundations, besides providing us with irreplaceable sinews for our ceaseless struggle to mould a better life.

Most venerable of living things, trees range from the mighty sequoias of the American west-coast —many specimens mark a continuous existence of four thousand years—to the rustling palms of the desert and the exquisitely jointed bamboos of the tropics. Among our national resources, they are ample beyond measure, needing little or no cultivation, generously offering their goodness for a multitude of uses, shaping the course of our economy by holding land and water in proper balance, yielding rich harvest in their season, and offering a feast for the eye as they change their garb through the advancing months.

*

For mankind in general, it would be next to impossible to live without trees. Lush or lean, tall or squat, wild or domestic, we are ever beholden to them. In our great American desert, the grotesque Joshua trees crop up to compensate in some measure for these barren wastelands. There is, of course, a definite charm in desert scenery, in the sporting chance nature offers for eking out an existence under such adverse conditions; but, whenever an oasis occurs, it is doubly, trebly welcome, as I was to discover on my first Western expedition.

Having been detailed to join the Paramount company on location in northern Arizona for the filming of "The Vanishing American," I left the train at Flagstaff, deep in the pine woods, where I met my escort who was to motor me to Tuba City, some sixty miles distant in Navajo territory. Speeding northward, we soon passed the timber line and, after crossing the black lava beds, found ourselves surrounded by ochreous sands and weirdly shaped rocky buttes. The hot and sultry desert lay all around, shimmering under a blazing mid-summer sun. Suddenly, at the end of our journey as our trail rounded a low-lying canyon wall, we came upon a large grove of emerald cottonwoods and poplars, originally planted by the Mormons to mark the site of what they hoped "To Be A City." Never had green trees seemed so vivid or so welcome, so cool and refreshing, doubly vibrant in colour after long gazing at the orange desert.

*

Not for nothing has nature established green as the prevailing livery of trees. In contrast to the generally warm colour of the earth the cool canopiees of forest, grove, and orchard afford a prismatic play of complementary hues. No other colour could bear such endless repetition as this leafy investuture. We naturally delight in the changes that occur when autumn frosts translate the cool greens of the woods into hot colours of the spectrum. A New England spread of flaming red maples, a New Mexican mountain flank running liquid gold with yellow aspens, the tawny oranges and browns of October oaks, and the forest miscellany running into crimson and red—violet in a late season's flare-up—all this annual departure from regulation greenery makes for our special pleasure. But, as a steady diet, such Straussian orchestration would be too much to take.

Yes, green is sober-suited enough for general forestation the world over, and sufficiently elastic to yield an infinite variety of tints, from the

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

Like many another young American couple, Joan and Arthur were married just before he went into the Army, while she was still in college. Arthur's camp was some 200 miles distant and their only time together had to be crowded into week-ends when he could get passes or Joan could visit his camp. One such week-end was spent with Arthur's grandmother. As she passed the open door of their room her eyes were caught by an open suitcase. Pasted inside the lid was the time-honoured motto: God Bless Our Home.

* * *

Some cowboys heard a calf bawling at the bottom of a 50-foot mine shaft and decided it was done for, but when they passed again three days later it was bawling as loud as ever, so they sent for Dan and his breakdown van.

As Dan puts it, "You can't judge a 'calf' by its voice." When he got to the bottom of the shaft, this one turned out to be a 400-pound steer, full of life and not congenial.

Up above, the boys could hear the rumpus: clouds of dust rolled from the shaft as Dan struggled to get the chain round the victim. At last they got the signal to hoist and they watched with bated breath.

Out of the depth rose a sight they will never forget: the steer dangling helplessly but full of vinegar, with Dan astride his back, holding to the chain with one hand and waving his hat with the other —probably the most unusual bulldogger in the West.

* * *

I was chuckling over Corey Ford's article, "Your Wife Is Like That," in a recent Reader's Digest, but my wife was not amused.

"It's exaggerated and not true of wives in general," she declared. "Certainly, I save string and boxes. But I don't clutter up the fridge with left-overs. Go and look for yourself."

I went to the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. Sure enough, there they were: a spoonful of beans on the side of a plate. I pointed triumphantly at the evidence.

"But the article said string beans," said my wife. "Those are wax beans."

* * *

I was 18, had just finished training, and with two companions was enjoying my first liberty in a night club in Washington. Intent on living up to what I thought was naval tradition, I centred my attention on the attractive, scantily clad cigarette girl, undeterred by the fact that she was some ten years my senior. Amused smiles at surrounding tables indicated that my ogling was not unnoticed, but at first the girl ignored me.

At last she walked directly towards us and my heart raced as she paused beside us. "Cigars.... cigarettes," she intoned. Then, meeting my glance fully, she added in a voice heard by all, "And lollipops."

—C.L.H.

* * *

At a garage in a small Texas town my husband and I were refreshing ourselves with a cold drink. "Everything looks very dry," I remarked to an elderly gentleman who sat dejectedly watching the cars go by.

"Yep."

"When did it rain last?"

"'Bout three years ago, I reckon."

"That must be very hard on the ranchers round here," my husband said sympathetically.

The man slowly and sadly shook his head. "Don't know what's to become of us. We've spent thousands drilling for water, and what comes up? Oil!"

—H. G.

* * *

Young Timothy, age four-and-one-half, had just given his three-year-old sister Linda a hard push. Seeing his grandmother eyeing him he turned to Linda and said, "I'm sorry, sister."

Linda, her face beaming, replied, "You're welcome."

Driving through wild country, I got lost, and soon found myself stuck fast in two feet of mud on one of the worst roads I've ever seen. I had struggled for about 20 minutes when an old man appeared, leading a horse with a chain thrown over its back. Without a word he hooked the chain to the car and pulled taut, then turned to me and said, "Five pounds, mister."

Cursing under my breath, I handed over the notes.

"Is this all you do for a living?" I demanded.

"Yep."

"But how did you know where to find me?"

He pointed to a farm on a distant hill. "My house. Put a spyglass in the kitchen last winter and retired." —T. C.

* * *

As I entered the police station the other evening to pay a parking fine I noticed that an old lady just ahead of me was trembling all over. I paid my money and was about to leave when I saw the lady sitting on a bench in the corner absorbed in a book. "What's the trouble?" I asked. "Is there anything I can do?"

"No, thank you," she replied sedately. "You see, I was sitting at home all alone reading this murder story, and I got so scared that I came down here to finish it under police protection." —W. G.

* * *

A tourist in Switzerland was somewhat disturbed by the aesthetic enthusiasm of a local guide who took him mountain climbing. "Be especially careful not to fall here," the guide warned him, "because this is a very dangerous place. But if you do fall, remember to look to the right. The view is extraordinary."

"Darling," sighed the enraptured young man, "when I think that tomorrow is your birthday, and when I think that a year ago I didn't even know you...."

"Sweetheart," murmured his darling, "don't let's talk about our past. Let's talk about my present."

* * *

During evening devotions in a boys' holiday camp, a leader was startled to hear this prayer from a 12-year-old:

"O God, we thank Thee for every blessing. We are grateful for the birds and the bees and the flowers —they mean so much to those who teach us about them. Amen."

* * *

A man returned to his office one Monday morning showing signs of a very strenuous week-end. One of his good friends found him hunched over his desk with his head buried in his arms.

"What in heaven's name have you been doing?" asked the friend.

"Fishing through the ice," groaned the sufferer.

"Fishing through the ice! For what?"

"Cherries,' was the answer.

* * *

Having worked himself into his usual fury about the day's events in Washington, the American news commentator wound up the show with: "Rain tonight and tomorrow; relative stupidity, 98 per cent."

* * *

I asked my four-year-old grandson Jimmy if the battered old toy tractor he was holding would run.

"No, gradma," he replied. "It just goes slow, it has to walk."

'NO STRONGER THAN ITS BASE'

COST OF GENIUS

By ERNEST WEIDNER

THE two recording engineers were stunned by the man who stood before them. Sent to Europe to record the voices of leading singers, Frederick and William Gaisberg had hired top opera stars for $3 per recording. But here stood a tenor whose demands were fantastic.

"I will record ten songs for you for $500!" he said.

"That's absurd!" the Gaisbergs exclaimed. "We can record every singer in the Metropolitan Opera ten times over for that amount of money."

"But I am better than every singer in the Metropolitan Opera ten times over," said the tenor. "That is my price."

"But no one has even heard of you," pleaded the brothers.

"They will. My figure stands."

Staggered, the Gaisbergs cabled the demand to the Victor Talking Machine Company in London. Back came the reply: "Fee exorbitant. Forbid you to record!"

Then the Gaisbergs began to wonder. They had heard the tenor sing. Unquestionably his voice was great. True, he was relatively unknown. But if others admired his voice as the Gaisbergs did, then perhaps the investment would be wise. Yet the London office had said no—absolutely no.

Taking Chance

"Let's do it anyway," said Frederick Gaisberg. "We can pay him out of our expense money."

"It might cost us our jobs," William warned.

"Let's take the chance!"

Suddenly determined, the brothers paid the $500 and recorded the ten songs. These recordings brought a rapid return of $75,000 to the Victor Company. And from subsequent records that the singer made, Victor grossed $15 million! The fame of the obscure tenor reached every corner of the world.

Yet, if the Gaisberg brothers had not decided to risk their jobs and $500, the world might never have thrilled to the magnificent voice of Enrico Caruso.

Not Like Any Other Baby!

BY JOHN McNCLEY

BILL KEEPE and I were riding in the Lexington Avenue subway on the way to the ball game. We ran out of things to talk about regarding the game, like who would pitch and how So-and-So was having a streak and So-and-So was in a slump, and for want of anything else to say, Bill said, "Do you know what's the most tiresome thing in the world? Guys showing pictures of their baby. I ran into that last night in bleeck's," writes the author in 'Woman's Day'.

"Why do they all do it, Bill?" I asked. "Lots of men I know—intelligent men otherwise—no sooner do they have a baby than I'm afraid to hang around with them. I know sooner or later they will whip out those baby pictures."

"That's what happened last night," Bill said. "You know Eddie Narbles. Bright guy. Intelligent. But he's got bowled over. He and Helen had a baby, and I knew the baby-picture routine was coming. We were having a nice dinner. My wife was out, and so I ate at Bleeck's, and I ran into Eddie. His wife was out, too—over at her mother's."

"I read in one of the columns where they had a boy," I said.

"I thought Eddie would be above such things, no kidding I did," said Keefe. "But no sooner did we get to the coffee than he said he knew it was just like any other baby, but did I see the pictures."

"Bill, that's what gets me," I said, "the part where they apologize for showing the pictures and tell you they know it is like any other baby, but take a look at this. That's what they usually say."

*

That ride to the ball game must have been about seven years ago. A couple of years passed, and Bill and I were gabbing about babies again. We were having lunch in Sardi's. That's a natural place for us two. Bill is in show business and I am in news paper business. Those two outfits make men cynical. Bill and I are cynical.

After the couple of years passed, Bill and Sylvia had had a baby. That is, before the lunch in Sardi's. Well, I swear the same old Bill who had talked to me on the way to the ball game that time said, "I realize he is the same as any other baby—"

"No, no, not that!" I broke in. "Bill, don't you remember how we said there was nothing more tiresome in the world than guys showing pictures of their babies? Don't tell me old Bill Keefe is going to pull that routine on me!

"I know," he said. "I know. Just the same, take a look at this one". He had reached into the inside pocket of his jacket and had pulled out about four pictures, post-card size. "I had this one enlarged," he said. "Look. He's creeping toward me, and I shot it just the minute he looked up at me. Isn't it wonderful, the way he seems to be saying, "What's this all about?" Take a look at it."

I did. It looked like most babies. At least, like most of the babies I have seen. "Very strong looking kid, Bill," I said. "Good shoulders on him. Looks something like Jimmy Cagney—all muscles."

"Gee, he's strong—you're right," Bill said. "Strong kid. Of course, all baby pictures look alike, but I thought this was a little different."

"That's right, Bill, it does look a little different," I said.

*

A couple more years passed, and Bill Keefe and I, the two cynics, from show business and from newspaper business, were together again—this time at Joe and Rosie's on Third Avenue between Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Streets.

"Bill, here's the kid", I said, "I give up. I can't be wise guy about him. We took this picture a week ago, and I just got it from the drugstore." I showed him the picture of my little Johnny.

"No comment," said Bill. "No comment. Except that he looks like a mighty strong kid. Good shoulders on him."

"Yes like Jimmy Cagney—not too big, but lots of muscles," I said.

I remembered how sneering we both had been about fathers who

(Continued on Page 23 (Col 2)

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

DEPUTY MINISTERS GIVE EVASIVE REPLIES IN HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Supplementaries Create Trouble

NEW DELHI, BY AIR.

INCREASING EVASIVENESS IN REPLIES BY MINISTERS AND PARTICULARLY BY DEPUTY MINISTERS HAS BECOME A NOTICEABLE FEATURE OF THE CURRENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. THE DEPUTY SPEAKER, MR. A. AYYANGAR TOOK NOTICE OF IT AND ADVISED THE MINISTERS TO COME FULLY PREPARED TO ANSWER ALL POSSIBLE SUPPLEMENTARIES.

Dr. Katju butted in to say that Ministers could not be expected to answer supplementaries from China to Peru. The Deputy Speaker came down with a thud and declared that the Chair functioned effectively to rule out irrelevant questions.

Here are some example: In the Council of State, after referring to a statement by its Chief Minister that there would be no Political Adviser in Hyderabad after Mr. M. K. Vellodi left that State, a member asked whether there was any change in the policy of the Government in that regard after February last. This question was repeated by the Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, after which the Home Minister, Dr. Katju said that "each case was examined on its own merits."

Another member asked about the educational facilities provided for girls in the Andamans. He wanted to know the number of school girls in that Island. Although the sole excuse for the existence of the Central Education Ministry is the education in the Centrally-administered Areas, including the Andamans, and ten days are allowed to answer a question, the Deputy Minister, Pandit Kesho Dev Malaviya said that the information was being collected and will be placed on the table of the Council in due course.

In the Lower House, the Government, replying to a question whether the former Secretary of the Commerce Ministry against whom an enquiry was pending was suspended when the enquiry was instituted, the Deputy Minister said that he was not sure. Another question asked was whether this Officer was already re-employed in Madras. The Minister did not know.

HYDROGENATED FAT

Family Planning with a view to regulate population has come into fashion, so far as talking is concerned. A more effective method is disclosed by a scientist Dr. N. K. Basu. In a paper which he read at a joint meeting of the Physiology and Medical and Veterinary Science section of the Indian Science Congress he said: "A very peculiar phenomenon has been observed that with the increase in the percentage of the hydrogenated fat in the diet of rats, there is a corresponding decrease in the number of issues. Carrying this feeding experiment over a long period, it has also been found that in successive generations there is a gradual decrease in the number of issues. In all probability, this is due to two reasons, (i) absence of vitamin E, the anti-sterility factor and (ii) presence of some substance which is directly producing sterility by affecting the female sex hormones."

LAC CESS BODY REPORT

The annual report of the Indian Lac Cess Committee for 1950-51 which is now available discloses a steep fall in that year's stick lac production. The estimated production for 1950-51 was placed at 9,83,350 maunds against the normal production of 11,50,000 tons and actual production of 11,60,550 maunds in 1949-50. Indian lac was meeting competition from Siam both in quality and price in London market, it is also disclosed by the report. Imports of lac in London in 1950 from non-Indian sources increased by 2½ times as compared with the previous two years. The value received by India during 1948, 1949 and 1950 was 1,789,471; 1,825,969 and 2,062,340 respectively.

The report adds: As usual shellac was mostly in demand, accounting for nearly 68 per cent of total exports; seedlac was next in order with 23 per cent. U.S.A. was the most important purchaser of shellac and seedlac. It took 75 per cent of the total quantity of seedlac exported in the year. United Kingdom was the second in order in both seedlac and shellac and Germany was the most important purchaser of 'other kinds of lac', especially Kiri.

The total exports of all kinds of lac from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951 through the port of Calcutta were 6,58,161 cwts. valued at Rs. 11,83,04,794. A comparison of these figures with previous financial years will show that the exports were highest in value so far recorded. It was only in 1946-47 that the value of exports slightly touched 11 crores, after control on prices of shellac had been lifted from May 1946. After this, the value of exports in each financial year fluctuated between 8 to 9 crores. In terms of quantity, highest exports were in the year 1936-37 when 8,33,964 cwts. were exported. The quantity in 1946-47 was 6,77,808 cwts.

The total import of sticklac and seedlac was 68,779 cwts. valued at Rs. 64,68,179, out of which Thailand was responsible for 65 per cent. Imports of other varieties were negligible.

The fluctuation in prices were very marked. In April the prices of all grades of shellac were low and the price of T.N. Shellac was Rs. 88 to Rs. 90. This was largely speculative in nature, supported by the expectations of a very large Baisakhi crop. In May it rose to Rs. 107 due to the decision of United Nations to intervene in support of South Korea resulting in fair consuming demand, particularly for cold storage shipments. The shellac market ruled steady during June. In July and August, there was good overseas demand especially for the seedlac, and the price rose further from Rs. 107 to Rs. 130 for T.N. shellac and from Rs. 89 to Rs. 105 for ordinary Baisakhi seedlac. In September-October overseas demand was poor, but the prices were maintained at the level reached in August due to unsatisfactory reports of the winter lac crops. In November, December and January, the demand both from United States of America and Europe was heavy. This may be attributed to three factors in view of the intensification of the Korean War as a result of Chinese intervention: (a) America started stockpiling; (b) the supply position was unsatisfactory due to the poor arrivals of Siam lac and of Katki and Kusmi crops; (c) speculative influences based on low stocks in the Calcutta market. Hence there was a continuous advance on all values, a particularly large rise in prices occurring in the last week of December, when T.N. touched Rs. 190 per maund, the highest on record in the last 25 years. This price level was maintained till February. But due to favourable climatic condition in March and the report of a big Baisakhi crop for 1951, and a big fall in the demand from United States of America, the price on T.N. basis came down to Rs. 142 per maund.

COCONUT COMMITTEE REPORT

The annual report of the Central Coconut Committee for the year ending March 31, 1951 provides 1949-50 statistics of acreage under Coconut and its yield. According to report, 15,32,444 acres were under Coconut cultivation, the largest acreage being in Travancore - Cochin (6,51,757 acres), Madras (6,33,043 acres) and Mysore (1,82,459 acres).

The total production for the year was 3,43,28,54,000 nuts. The Report says:—

Coconuts, copra, coconut oil and coconut oil cake generally fetched during the year prices higher than those in the previous year.

During the year 7,69,000 coconuts, 8,521 tons of copra, and 16,769 tons of coconut oil were imported into the country. Coconut oil copra and coconut kernel were included in the schedules to Open General Licence. With effect from the 29th June 1950 the Ceylon Government permitted the export of coconut products without a licence for the purpose. This decision of the Ceylon Government brought to an end a 6-month old embargo placed by that Government on the export of copra with a view to help the Ceylon millers to obtain copra for crushing.

The receipts of the Committee from coconut cess during the year amounted to Rs. 2,40,418-13-6 as against Rs. 2,77,551-5-8 during the previous year. At the end of the year, a sum of about Rs. 3,40,000 was due to be remitted to the Committee by the collecting agencies.

During the year under report the expenditure on administration in the case of the Committee's office was of the order of Rs. 77,924-11-9 as against Rs. 75,146-4-10 in the previous year. The travelling allowance paid to non-official members of the Committee during the year was Rs. 7,262-13-0 as against Rs. 6,989-14-0 in the previous year. Publicity and propaganda accounted for Rs. 11,884-0-6 during the year as against Rs. 7,668-10-8 in the preceding one.

The capital expenditure incurred on the Central Coconut Research Stations at Kasaragod and Kayangulam during the year was Rs. 4,446-13-0 and Rs. 1,06,793-7-10 respectively as against Rs. 27,428-12-5 and Rs. 99,798-1-3 respectively in the previous year.

The recurring expenditure on the above two Stations in the year under report was Rs. 42,881-9-0 and Rs. 87,598-12-4 respectively as against Rs. 27,009-10-10 and Rs. 72,766-15-6 respectively in the previous year. The spraying scheme referred to under "receipts" accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 11,328-15-7 as against Rs. 6,456-5-0 in the previous year.

The Committee's contribution during the year to State Governments by way of grants-in-aid to agricultural research and coconut nursery schemes run by them amounted to Rs. 94,605 as against Rs. 93,742 in the previous year.

FOLLOWER OF YOGA

Master Arun Vohra, 9-year-old pupil of Swami Murthiji, carrying a 60-maund weight on his chest on which steel girders are being hammered. The Swami himself stands on top with hands outstretched.

Xavier, Apostle Of The Indies

BY J. DESMOND

FOUR centuries ago, on the coast of China, died a Jesuit missionary, St. Francis Xavier. Now, in December 1952, the world will pay public homage to this great Saint in Goa where his mortal remains will be exposed for public veneration for the last time.

Francis Xavier, a young Spaniard was a pioneer in the field of missionary activity. He undertook the hazardous voyage by sea in a country craft or sailing vessel. He visited, preached and converted along the Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and Far Eastern coastline. He paved the way for his successors, the Jesuit fathers—products of whom we see in schools and colleges run by them all over India.

When St. Francis Xavier died in 1552 on December 3rd on the coast of China, his death was quiet and uneventful — in fact, it was unnoticed, except by a faithful Chinese boy. His body was taken to Malacca and after a year and a half it was removed to Goa. The cause of beatification of the Apostle of the Indies was completed in 1614. This process is, indeed, very solemn and the Pope is extremely cautious in pronouncing a man a saint until certain signs have been fulfilled. Miracles are one way of proving one's sanctity.

MIRACLES WROUGHT

In the case of Francis Xavier, miracles have been wrought in large numbers. Some I have had the chance to witness in 1941. An outstanding example was the cure of a boy of mental deficiency and an abnormal growth on the head.

Various stories have been told about the Saint's doings, but deeds speak louder than words. Francis Xavier during his stay in Goa in the Se Cathedral planted a cocoanut palm leaf, folded in the shape of a cross, just behind the main altar. This palm leaf has now grown into a tall cross, threatening to come through roof of the church, but lead has been placed on top to stop it's growth.

The other story is of St. Francis' toe from the right foot which was bitten off by a noblewoman—Dona Isabel de Carons in 1554, but the woman was traced and the toe recovered because drops of blood led to the place where the toe was hidden. It was only after the toe was returned that the exposed portion of the foot stopped bleeding.

The toe was lately in Bombay and over a lakh of people venerated it. It returned from Turin and Rome, where it was taken for the Fourth Centenary celebrations of the death of Francis Xavier. It will be seen in the Se Cathedral in Goa.

NO RIGHT ARM

The body of the Saint also lacks the right arm, which was severed from the body in 1614 because the Pope wanted tangible proof of the sanctity of Francis Xavier. The arm in the Pope's presence took up a pen and signed his name. The hand is enshrined in a jewelled case, which was taken to Japan in 1949 to celebrate the fourth centenary of the arrival of the saint there. Last year it was taken to Lisbon. The arm is kept in the custody of the Jesuit fathers at Rome in the church of Del Gesu.

The body of the Saint is enshrined in the Church of Bom Jesu in old Goa. It is encased in a very costly and dignified 300 lb silver casket, which lies over a three tiered mount of green, red, purple and white alabaster. The entire structure is presented by the Grand Duke of Tuscany in return for the pillow on which the saint laid his head to rest for the last time. The beautiful casket and the three tiers are, indeed, a masterpiece of craftmanship, adorned with pillars of angels.

LAST EXPOSITION

Goa will be en-fete, for this will be the last occasion on which the body will be exposed, though it will still be kept encased for veneration in future. The body is in a wonderful state of preservation, though it has shrunk. Expositions have been held since 1554 when the body arrived in Goa from Malacca. Until 1686 they were held yearly, but thereafter the custom was changed to every 10 years or so.

High church dignitaries from all over the World, including the Papal Nuncio-elect, Archbishops, Bishops, members of Royal families, will visit the shrine, while the Portugese Government have presented

(Continued on Page 18)

Current Political Trends

PRAJA-SOCIALIST MERGER

Is It A Castle Built On Sands?

By SHRIRAM TRIKANNAD

The Praja-Socialist merger has been a hush-hush affair which has been opposed by the rank and file of the fusing parties. The author of this article traces the background of the merger and declares that the new party can be an alternative to the Congress, only if it shakes off past legacies and introduces fresh blood by welcoming new talents to positions of power and responsibility.

WITH great fanfare and much publicity—which seems to be the life-giving tonic of our Indian political parties—the Praja party and the Socialist party announced their decision to merge their ideals and their men into one single unit, in the larger interests of the nation.

Volumes of words were written and spoken to herald this supposedly-singular event in India's recent history when (according to the Socialists) Gandhism was made to give way to Marxims (or, vice versa—they have not yet decided who conquered whom). The learned Acharya and Bombay's trade union chief have both written a number of articles to explain the merger and its far-reaching(?) significance. Neither has spared ink or paper to hail the merger as the first step towards the amelioration of masses. Before we proceed to comment in any manner on this fusion of men and ideals, it would be wise to trace the history of the merging parties since their inception.

FRIENDS PART

The Socialist party was formally created some eighteen years ago with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi to work as a viable unit of the Indian National Congress and represent the young generation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was among those who wished the young Socialists godspeed in their effort to teach India Socialism. Almost till the achievement of freedom, the Congress Socialists (as they were then known) worked in close co-ordination and co-operation with their Congress colleagues. With the advent of liberty, the friends parted and were divided into the rulers and the ruled. Thereafter, the Socialists took care to obliterate whatever faint traces of resemblance they had to the Congressmen.

Their Gandhi caps were exchanged for red ones and their flag and symbols also changed to give place to the colour of emblems of Marxism. Their ideals that had at one time been set to tune with Gandhiji's fondest principles of non-violence and 'Dharma' or right conduct were dethroned to find seat for more radical and less spiritual ideas.

But something went amiss somewhere. The transformation in the ideals of the Socialist party did not bring about the necessary changes in their acts. Since 1947 the role played by the Socialists in the India's political field does not speak much for their knowledge of what exactly they want or aspire to achieve.

BABEL OF VOICES

One group within the Socialist party led by Shri Jaya Prakash Narain liked the Socialists to remain Indian in character with Gandhiji as the fountain-head of inspiration. The other group consisting mostly of younger men who had either little or no contact with Mahatmaji, led by Asoka Mehta, plumped for Marxism with all its emphasis on the industrial development of the nation, ignoring completely the question of raising the standard of living in the rural areas. Thus, the Socialist party spoke with more voices than one, confusing their followers and sympathisers into bewilderment.

Moreover, the leadership which the Socialist party provided to the urban populace, where alone their strength was felt, was full of glaring inconsistencies, with a definite trend to approach most of our problems negatively. The answer the Socialists had to Bombay's problems could be summarised in one single word: "Strike." This seemed to be the be-all and end-all of their programme.

The Bombay textile strike of 1950 which was hopelessly led into an abyss of endless harassment for the mill-workers, was an instance of ineffective leadership provided by the Socialists to the industrial workers. With this dismal picture for their background, the Socialists entered the election arena and saw whatever little hopes they had of gaining power through the ballot-box topple and crash to the ground.

Though they snatched the second highest number of votes, next to the Congress (some 10 million, I believe, a proper analysis of the election results would reveal that the votes gained by the Socialist party as also some other rivals were due more to the disrepute of the Congressmen rather than the popularity of their own candidates in the areas. This is the history of the Indian Socialist party, prelude to their merger.

Though much younger and less-organised, the K.M.P. party does not show any better record of service to the masses in the brief period of its existence. Their social and political life revolved round the only eminent politician in their midst, namely, Acharya Kripalani. Their party was born out of dissension and frustration among the Congressmen and no amount of political whitewash could erase the indelible fact that that the K.M.P. partymen were jointly responsible for the decline and rot that set in the Congress organisation on the advent of freedom. The only difference between the Prajaists and the Congressmen was that while the former were quick to perceive the growing unpopularity of the Congress and make their exit from the organisation, the latter remained in the Congress to face the music.

K. M. P.'s CAREER

The gospel that the leaders of the K.M.P. party taught their followers—such as there were—was to hate and despise the Congress and throw it out of power. An understandable sentiment, no doubt, but entirely different from what the people demanded of the new party, in the nature of something more constructive. However they were doomed to disappointment for the umpteenth time from their political leaders. All of the old familiar ills of the Congress put in their appearance, one by one, in the K.M.P. party to prove the truth of the old phrase: old wine in new bottles. In the meantime, the change of leadership in the Congress High Command brought Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the fore again and a good many among the Prajaists, led by the inimitable Kidwai, turned 'volte face' overnight to become ardent Congressmen again. This weakened the infant K.M.P. party even more, and so it was not surprising that they put up a poor show at the general elections. The only place where they showed some strength was in Madras, in which case also, it was mostly due to the union with Leftist forces and want of leadership in the Congress circles (which was later effectively filled up by Rajaji).

Since the General elections stripped the Socialists and Prajaists bare of their much-vaunted popularity and grip over masses, it was natural that their leaders met together to find out ways and means to oppose Congressmen. Then, out of the clouds of hush-hush, like a bolt from the bule, came the news that the two parties had agreed to merge completely with each other.

HUSH-HUSH MERGER

This decision took place as a result of talks between the leaders of the respective parties who, by excluding the rank and file from their discussions, counted without the hosts. The more radical Socialists and the more rightist K.M.P. partymen, who hated to lose their individuality, opposed the merger tooth and nail and went to the extent of standing outside the fusion and declaring their intention to continue under the old labels.

The much-publicised honeymoon of the Praja Socialist party is now over and the leaders are facing hard realities. A large number of their adherents have left them in open disgust and frustration, thus complicating the political jig-saw puzzle in India even more.

The union with the Communists in Madras is continued in the face of vehement opposition from the ex-Socialist party members.

In the face of these uneasy happenings, it is unwise on the part of the Praja Socialist party to formulate grandoise plans to build their organisation, when a good amount of spadework in the form of consolidating the union remains undone. It would be a folly to bank their plans entirely on the unreliable loyalty of their followers who are in two minds to quit or stay and watch the game. While, on the one hand, the Praja Socialist party has inherited from the K.M.P.P. the general listlessness and lethargy to serve the masses (having confined its activities to speeches), the legacy from the Socialist party has been unstinted zeal to pursue the wrong path! In reality, the merger of the two makes out an interesting spectacle.

WANTED FRESH BLOOD

In any case, it is too premature now to state that the Praja Socialist party will fail—there is no reason why it should not succeed. If only it shakes off the numerous and too obvious legacies that it has received from its respective parent parties, the Praja Socialist party can certainly fill the vacuum of an alternative party to the Congress. But this task is strewn with many pitfalls and dangerous corners. They must forget—even though for the time being—their rivalries with the Congressmen and the "Reds" and concentrate upon bringing within their folds the new generation whose anxious eyes sweep across the political skies in vain anticipation of better leadership. The poverty-stricken farmers and industrial workers must be given a new deal—a fair deal—but new men are needed for this purpose. And the only recourse left to the Praja Socialist party if it wishes to be a popular organisation is to throw its gates wide open to the men and women of the younger generation and encourage their entry by giving them responsible positions within the party. To attain the dream of mass popularity, the present leaders of the Praja Socialist party should develop a broader vision and shed their petty selfish desires to monopolise leadership. Fresh blood can be injected into the party, only if the men at the top are also fresh and young.

SPEAKING LIKE A FATHER

PATTER: By Asude

IT is a way they have,—these G.M.S. of ours. No, not G.O.M.s. Just G.M.s, Great Men, —of Bharat that is, India. But why not G.O.M.s? I will tell you why.

No human being likes to be called "old." And I have no reason to suspect that Presidents or Prime Ministers or Chief Ministers are not human. There seems to be a curious prejudice all round against being known to have reached the Age of Discretion.

I can tell. For I have not only reached the Age of Discretion, but passed it. I can speak like a father. That is, speak with the indulgence of a father.

You will understand what I mean if you bring a horse,—any horse, —to the Prime Minister. What do you think he will do? Give it an once-over and walk away? Not this P.M. Before you could stop him, he would take a flying leap on the back of the animal and ride away to the back of beyond.

Take him to a pool. He would take a running dive into the water and start doing aquatic tricks which would make mermaids turn their little tails in envy. Sheer jealousy.

Or, take that illustrious young gentleman, Sri Sriprakash. Take him to Jharkhandi or Dumka or wherever a tribal dance is going on. What do you think he does? Watch it and give the prizes away? Thank again, brother. He does nothing of the kind. He just jumps into the thick of the fray and shows the boys what could be done with a pair of quick-moving chappals.

Once a "rag" called "Our Rajaji" a "grandmother." Next morning, the grandmother went into a bulb-shooting match and smashed three electric bulbs beyond all hope of repair. All the papers splashed it. "Grandmother, indeed!" Yah!

I see that our beloved President is still content to be seen shaking the hands of diplomats and shooting women. Remarkable restraint for a President with so many "youngsters" about doing their stuff. But one never knows. I still hope to see him at a "free-for-all" flattening the local champion with a neat 'dhobia pat.' You know what a "dhobia pat" is, don't you?

I could understand all that. G.M.s at play, showing that they are not so old as the Socialists say. But this little stunt of the Speaker has set me thinking. And reminiscing. Surely, you spotted it in the papers. Sri Mavlankar, the Champion of the Ring.

At the Rifle-shooting Competition held in Delhi, the Speaker opened the proceedings by taking a rifle and shooting at the target. With the very first shot, he got the bull. And I got a headache.

I know how electric bulbs can be smashed. No, I am not going to tell you how. But hitting the bull with a rifle is another cup of tea,—and it took me a lot of thinking before I could force it down the hatch.

I am sure you will say that I have one of those twisted sorts of mind but I simply couldn't take it in. How did he do it? I thought of that half-wit in our village. Was that the solution?

You see, this half-wit had somehow earned the reputation of being the crack shot of the district. He became so famous that one enterprising newspaper sent a reporter to our village to interview the shooter. When the reporter entered the village he found the whole place plastered with targets,—and each with a bullet in the bull's eye.

On treetrunks, backyard walls, dustbins—black targets could be seen with the bull's eye punched in every one of them. It was an amazing display and the reporter asked the man how he did it.

At first, the artist was coy and wouldn't tell. But the journalist knew his job, too, and went on plying him with meat-balls and juicy Rasgullas till the champ became mellow and gave the show away. "You see,—but don't tell the others," he blurted out, "You see, what I do is to shoot first and then paint the target round the bullet."

But that obviously couldn't be the solution in the Speaker's case. For, the Speaker would never have the chance to do as the half-wit did. Quite a number of people were looking on. How could he shoot and paint the target afterwards without anybody knowing it? what then was the solution?

One man to whom I put the puzzle said that it was very easy. "After all," he explained, "hitting the bull's eye was nothing to a man whose business it was to be eye to eye with men every working day. You have to catch the Speaker's eye to be able to speak, haven't you? Well, it gives a Speaker the sort of eye with which he can fix another eye, or doesn't it?"

But it didn't work with me. The headache persisted. For three nights I had no sleep. And then the solution came,—in a flash. I remembered Soshi. Dear old Soshi of the Cossipore Gun Foundry.

If you are one of those callow young cubs of the Republic, you will not remember him. But men who will not see eighty again will recall him. For, I made Soshi famous about half-a-century ago.

Soshi learnt to shoot by instalments. He did not just take a gun, aim. and shoot. He said that the noise worried him. So, he tied the gun to a window-bar, pointed at no-man's land, and tied a long string to the trigger. His wife fed the gun with cartridges. Soshi held the far end of the string and pulled. Gradually, he became accustomed to the noise.

And so there came a day when Soshi,—by gradually shortening the length of the cord,—did actually reach the trigger and started shooting with bare fingers. Very shortly, a sense of uneasiness spread in the village. Soshi argued that he never aimed at any livestock on the ground. Always he aimed at crows and toddy-pots on tree tops. The trouble was that every time he aimed at a crow on a tree-top a duck on the pond or a dog sleeping in the corner would be hit.

It was the dog sleeping in the corner,—the corner of the cross-roads,—who gave the clue to Soshi. It was one of those dogs always with a hangover who wouldn't bat an eyelid if you came scorching on your Cadillac. You would have to get out of the car and push him off before you could proceed. A lazy dog.

What Soshi saw was this. When Soshi would playfully aim his rifle at the dog,—just to scare him,—the mongrel would merely open half an eye, give Soshi a look, and go to sleep again. In effect, he did not care,—so long as Soshi aimed at him.

But the moment Soshi would level the gun at a toddy-pot on the top of a palm-tree, towering sixty feet above the dog,—the dog would make a face at Soshi, hoist himself up, and get into the village drain. He scented danger.

That was how Soshi became famous as the Shot of the Century. All he did was to avoid looking at the target. He never failed to score a bull.

Believe it or not,—but there it is. There was Soshi, and there is your Speaker.

SCENTED INKS

The Sigmund Ullman laboratories in the U. S. A. have recently produced a special scented ink which can carry up to 30 per cent of essential oils and which has excellent printing qualities.

The first successful use of this ink was for the American Museum of Natural History when they printed their magazine with a pine aroma incorporated in the ink. Since then, many other odours suggestive of a product—cedar, bacon, fresh bread, coffee, etc., could be made available for the printing of advertising literature.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Hints For The Beginner

COLLECTING BY THEMES CAN BE LOTS OF FUN

STAMP COLLECTING at the present day has a good few millions of devotees scattered throughout the world, but of these millions, a fairly good proportion are what might be termed 'dilettantes' in the full sense of the term.

The interest of this group in stamps is purely superficial; its members are often drawn to the hobby out of a mere whim, and when the first burst of enthusiasm passes away, they cast aside their stamps, or give away their albums, and pass on to other more congenial fields of the moment.

The more ardent collector inclines to treat this class of person with some contempt. He cannot imagine how it is that a man, once he has tasted the joys of the hobby, can possibly switch over to gin rummy, or golf, or any one of the thousands of other things that people go in for to while away their spare moments.

Actually there is a good deal to be said for the attitude of the fellow who sips at the nectar of philately and flies on in a moment for this attitude is natural enough in many instances. It may be that a person is temperamentally quite unsuited to philately; it may be that his approach has been incorrect and that instead of pleasure he has gained nothing but boredom from the hobby; it may even be that he has taken to the collecting of stamps in the hope of making a fortune, burnt his fingers and vowed—'never again!'

Whatever the reason, there is little cause for the die-hard philatelist or the collector of several years standing to adopt a supercilious and sneering air. If the truth were to be told, too many collectors attack the hobby in such deep ernest that it ceases to be a pleasurable pursuit and becomes a mania, and an unpleasant one instead.

Overspecialised

I know of a particular case where a collector once went in for a highly specialised collection of the perforation varieties of early Austria. Early Austria is a wide and interesting field and an intelligent approach—together with a little moderation and variety—would have saved the day. But the trouble was that when my friend came to the scarcer varieties, he neglected his ordinary collecting pursuits and concentrated on filling his Austrian perforation gaps. The result was that at the end of two years of futile hunting and correspondence all over the world, he was little nearer the goal and became, instead, pretty well fed up with everything Austrian.

But—such is the hold the mere idea of 'specialisation' takes on some people—he refused to admit of his wearying of the group, and continued with his perforation hunt till it finally bored him to death and made him give up the hobby altogether. This story is true and, with slight variations, happens every day.

There is such a thing as being mistaken in one's choice and the only way out, in these cases, is to change over to another branch of collecting and leave the previous interest by for a short while. This fresh blood not only enlarges one's interest in stamps, as a whole, but prevents the mania for acquiring a restricted set of stamps getting the better of one.

Wide Variety

As I have said on several occasions on this page, a 'general' collection is indispensable to philatelic sanity. This 'general' group need not take in the whole world, and should certainly NOT aim at completion or near completion in any but a small number of countries. The important part about collecting on 'general' lines is that a person can branch off into a restricted field at any given moment while still maintaining the bulk of his general collection intact.

Suppose a comparative beginner gets a highly specialised lot of early British colonials; the chances are that he will soon be bored to death with them. It is useless telling him about the beauty of the Perkins Bacon engravings, or discoursing on the loveliness of the Chalon portrait, or giving him a learned harangue on essays, proofs or plate numbers.

All these things have their undoubted usefulness in philately, but they come near the end of the goal, and the collector, if guided along the right lines, will surely take to them of his own accord when the time is ripe for it.

Any beginner will be frightened out of his wits if he is suddenly confronted with a friend's album laid out with page after page of the Great Britain Penny Red plate numbers. After a little experience has been gained, these stamps will assume a great deal of interest: in the beginning they are nothing but a lot of dull, bedraggled scraps of paper with little difference between one item and the next.

Many Motives

The old Latin proverb about 'hastening slowly' has a lot of value in it, and if this is applied to stamps, and if the budding collector is drawn into the folds of philately by short and simple steps, there will be no trouble. In order to understand what these steps are, and in order to lay down some sensible line of approach, one must be clear as to the reasons for the outsider being attracted to stamps in the first place.

In order of importance these are: (1) Variety and beauty of design, (2) the lure of easy money: 'I'll find a triangular black Mauritius in the attic and will make my fortune: (3) the desire for acquiring a variety of bright and 'nice looking' objects—the instincts of even an adult beginner can be pretty childlike! (4) sheer boredom, because the man is at his wits' end and takes to stamps as the only way of killing time; (5) because a friend collects, and seems to get a lot of fun out of it.

If a beginner's motives coincide with (1) or (3) or (5), the chances are that he will, in time, make a fairly successful collector and a firm adherent of the hobby. If his motives are grounded in financial interest alone, or in a desperate desire to find something to do, the results are bound to be disastrous, for few, very few beginners have made money from stamps and those who are bored with life will find stamps no great panacea for their troubles

Assuming, however, that curiosity, the interest in a novel pursuit , and genuine enthusiasm are present in a beginner, certain guide lines can be laid down which will be found of some help. The chief thing to bear in mind is that a beginner's stamps should be as interesting—even as 'good looking'—as possible. Fortunately this is easy enough nowadays, when most countries produce stamps, that are masterpieces of art in miniature. Secondly it is most important that a beginner's stamps should be as varied and as inexpensive as possible.

Attractiveness

This, too. is comparatively simple, for to buy a thousand different stamps of the world at the present day costs a mere fraction of what it would have taken twenty years ago. Attractiveness of the stamps nowadays looks after itself, since almost every wholesale packet maker takes good care to see that a fair proportion of the items in his composition are attractive large-sized pictorial issues.

After the stamps in the packets have been laid out as atractively as possible in his first album, the beginner is ready to take his first steps in what might, with a little latitude, be called 'specialisation.' This latter can take the form of concentration on a single country or group of countries, but far more effective at the earlier stages will be 'thematic' collecting.

Thematic collecting is pictorial philately at its simplest. In order to go in for it, not a whit of stamp knowledge is essential. All that is wanted is a keen eye and the ability to pick out stamps and assign them to particular groups. A single 'theme' is of little use; several themes must be chosen at the start. In most cases, ten stamps are ample for a particular theme; while for the larger and more common subjects, twenty or twenty-five items are more than enough.

A few of the more popular subjects may be listed here, such as kings, queens, bridges, animals, birds, ships, trains, waterfalls, statesmen, primitive races of the world, stamps depicted on stamps, aeroplanes, artists, authors, musicians, religious subjects and men of science and medicine. In almost every one of these themes, a hundred and more stamps can be brought together but, as I have said, ten to a couple of dozen is usually more than enough

Select Subjects

Once a few select subjects have been chosen, the collector must get the stamps to fit them. Packets are almost useless in these cases, since no selection is permitted, and a packet of five hundred different stamps from all over the world might yield only a sprinkling of stamps of any interest to the thematic collector.

Most dealers keep boxes of cheap but attractive stamps that one can take at a pice or so apiece. The box might contain a few thousand stamps of little use for thematic purposes but might well contain a couple of hundred which are adapted to various themes.

Once these stamps have been picked out and put aside, they must be sorted out and separated according to subjects. There might be a dozen stamps portraying beautiful birds, a few with ships as the central feature, fifteen or so with assorted statesmen and a score or more with rulers from the world over.

Some of the stamps will have a purely pictorial appeal, others will have historical interest, still others may be difficult to classify with any exactness. The beginner will always be rather at a loss to know on which group to concentrate. But this knowledge is certain to come with time. In fact, it is for the very reason that he may be able to choose the subject most congenial to his own particular temperament that collecting of every possible group is advisable.

After the themes begin to get a little out of hand, with over twenty-five or thirty specimens in each subject, one or two of the main groups can be selected for further development. Let us suppose it happens to be animals: after some time there will be over a hundred stamps, all showing animals, and, a little later, several hundred.

In cases like this, further intensive specialisation is quite in order, and of the animals, one particular example can be selected for a closer study. If horses, let us suppose, are chosen, there are more than a hundred stamps showing the horse in one form or other, so it will be seen that this sort of breaking down of a field is not an impossible task.

Dead End

On the other hand, the time is bound to come when there are no stamps left to fill up gaps, or the few that remain are priced beyond the capacities of the pocket. In these cases, the advantage of the original groups becomes apparent, for the collector can always switch back to them without the least difficulty, repeating the same process as many times as he sees fit.

All this while, naturally, the main 'general collection' should remain in readiness in the background, as a safe and certain standby to turn to in moments of doubt, and as a guide to philatelic fields that yet remain to be conqured.

So much for the elements of thematic collecting. Much the same procedure can be made to apply in the case of individual countries. Few persons approach thier collecting in exactly the same manner, and a country that might appear as dull as ditchwater to one man might be most attractive to another. Each man has to make his own selection, and each one must be certain to make that choice of his own volition. not on the whims or preferences of someone else.

Despite this wide latitude, however, there are some commonsense rules which have to be borne in mind. The country selected, for instance, should not be too highly priced; it is of no use, for example, to specialise in Heligoland or early Afghanistan, because stamps from these places are not common enough ever to fall into the hands of a beginner,

The ideal country to adopt for further specialisation is a fairly large one, and one where there are a multitude of cheap items as well as a fair number of medium ones which can be obtained easily enough when the time comes.

France is just the thing. it has hundreds of items going at a penny a dozen, a fair proportion priced at anything between two shillings and ten shillings, plus a sprinkling of scarce stamps ranging from a pound to ten or twenty times that sum. The last group of stamps—beyond five pounds or so,—is beyond the reach of the average beginner, and need not be dwelt upon here.

If any man starting off in stamp collecting takes to the hobby in the manner indicated above—with necessary variations, naturally—he will find that stamps are a source of the greatest enjoyment and likely to remain so to the end of his collecting days.

EVA PERON MOURNING

The Eva Peron memorial issue which was on sale very shortly after her death, consists of twelve values, with further higher denominations to come later. The centavo denominations have been produced by lithography, the peso values by photogravure. All the stamps bear a portrait of the beloved 'Evita.'

1c yellow-brown, 5c grey, 10c dull purple, 20c carmine, 25c blue-green, 40c violet, 45c blue, 50c sepia (Litho)

1 peso deep brown, 1.50 peso deep green, 2p deep carmine, 3p indigo.

5p, 10p, 20p and 50p values will be issued later.

Liechtenstein

A stamp of 5 fr. denomination has been added to the definitive series for the Principality. The central subject of the stamp presents a view of Vaduz Castle, while the design and engraving is by Prof. Ferdinand Lorber, of Vienna. The stamp has been produced at the State Printing House, Vienna.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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JULLUNDUR: Grand Trunk Road, Cantonment.

MADRAS: Post Box No. 103, 108, Armenian Street.

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SECUNDERABAD: 2, Kingsway.

VIZIANAGRAM: Cantonment.

SHALIMAR: 31, Chowrinhee Road, Calcutta.

Tenders should be submitted to the Branch Office concerned direct on or before 29th December, 1952.
(5377)

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts (reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) from suitable candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th December 1952. The posts are temporary and have been sanctioned upto the end of February 1953 for the present but are likely to continue further:—

1. JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN. Number of posts:— 16. Scale:— Rs. 100-5-125-6-155-EB-6-185. Qualifications:— Qualified as Draftsman or Overseer from a Institute recognised by the Government of India.

2. SENIOR DRAFTSMEN/ESTIMATORS. Number of posts:—6. Scale:— Rs. 150-7-185-EB-8-225. Qualifications:— Overseer or Draftsman's diploma from an Institute recognised by the Government of India. Must have worked as a Draftsman in a P.W.D. Office for a minimum period of 3 years.

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6. FERRO-PRINTER. Number of posts:—1. Scale:—Rs. 60-4-120-EB-5-150. Qualifications:— Matric with practical knowledge of Ferro printing work.

7. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS. Number of posts: 12. Scale:— Rs. 160-10-330. Qualifications:— Graduates in Civil Engineering.

8. SUPERVISORS (CIVIL). Number of posts: 3. Scale Rs. 100-8-140-10-200-EB- 10- 300. Plus 20% special pay. Qualifications: Matric and qualified as Overseer from a Institution recognised by the Government of India.

9. PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT. Number of posts: 1. Scale:— Rs. 160-10-330. Qualifications:— M Sc. or B Sc. Ist Class or B.A. with Honours in Mathematics. Knowledge in Hydrology, Meteorology, and Applied Geophysics.

10. UPPER DIVISION CLERKS. Number of posts: 2. Scale Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220. Qualifications: Graduate with at least 3 years' experience in P.W.D.

11. LOWER DIVISION CLERKS. Number of posts:—3. Scale:— 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130. Qualifications:— Matric with typewriting speed at 40 words per minute.

12. STENO TYPISTS. Number of posts:—2. Scale:— Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130 plus special pay of Rs. 20 per month. Qualifications:— Matric with a speed of 40 words per minute in typewriting and 80 words in shorthand

SEWA SINGH
Assistant Secretary
for Chairman, Central
Water & Power Commission
(Water Wing) NEW DELHI.

NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications from approved MES Contractors within whose financial limits the amount of proposed work lies by 17th December 1952 for (1) CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS AT KALAIKUIDA A I R FIELD. Estimated cost of work Rs. SIX LAKHS.

(2) CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS AT AGRA AIRFIELD. Estimated cost Rs. FIVE AND HALF LAKHS.
(5378)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu Magshar Shud 14, 2009
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 11, 1372
Parsi: Khordad 30, 1322.
Sunrise 6-55 a.m., Sunset 6-00 p.m.
Hightide 10-40, 23-51, Lowtide 05-08, 16-56.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

GODREJ STAFF CLUB: Variety entertainment programme at St. Xavier's College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR UNION: Opening ceremony of the new office premises of the Union at Municipal Baithi Chawl, Opposite Ahmad Sailor Building, Naigaum, 5-30 p.m. Mr. P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner will preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: 49th annual general meeting at Chikitsaka Samuha School Kandewadi, 4 p.m.

PANCHMAHAL SEVA SAMAJ: Third annual gathering and concert at Sundrabai Hall, 5 p.m.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: 18th annual gathering and prize distribution function at R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, 5 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra Service in English by Dr. Trivikram on Upanishads and their Commentaries at Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. V. S. Srinivasan will talk on 'Leader in Distress,' at 6-0 p.m. at Sangham premises, at Pioneer School Building, Matunga.

HUM-SUB

With a view to colect funds for the Community project a cinema show of 'Gopinath' has been arranged at the Lamington Talkies at 8-45 a.m. today (Sunday).

EXPORT OF BUTTER OUT OF BOMBAY

Restrictions Removed

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay, in a press note, states:

The Government of Bombay has decided to remove with effect from 1st December 1952, restriction on the export of butter outside the State of Bombay.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Umreth Municipality, in Kaira District, and its "safai" workers regarding the latter's demands in respect of scales of pay, 'unclean' allowance and provision of uniforms, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M Merchant.

List of Machinery for Sale

(7-11-52)

LOOMS:—Eastland	**33½"**	**1**
Harling & Todd	**33½"**	**1**
J. K.	**80"**	**12**
Angus	**37"**	**1**
Brittania	**37"**	**21**
Eastland	**46"**	**7**
Brittania	**40"**	**4**
		47
DRAWING FRAMES:—		
Spiral Drawing J.F. Low Make 1936-37		**4**
COP WINDING MACHINE		
J. F. Low Make 56 spindles each side (incomplete)		**1**
S. S. M. MACHINES (incomplete)		**3**

Apply to:

J. K. JUTE MILLS CO., LTD.
KANPUR.

Cyclonic Storm Southwest Bay Of Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 29 (PTI): Following is the All India weather summary for Saturday the 29th November, 1952.

Summary of observations recorded the severe cyclonic storm in southwest Bay of Bengal probably with an inner core of hurricane winds, is centred this morning about 600 miles southeast of Madras. It is likely to move further in a northwesterly direction.

Weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were generally below normal over the country outside northeast Assam, Sub Himalayan West Bengal, Southwest Madhya Pradesh, north Madhya Bharat, Deccan (desh), West Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Southeast Tamilnad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 30TH: Rainfall will be fairly widespread along the Coromandel coast and will occur locally in Travancore-Cochin, weather will be dry over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely to commence along the Coromandel coast during the next 48 hours.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs (IST) on Saturday.

Ahmedabad	90	56	0	0	—0.5
Allahabad	80	44	0	0	—2.7
Baroda	93	53	0	0	—2.5
BOMBAY	84	67	0	2.3	—0.8
Calcutta	82	55	0	6.2	+0.9
Lucknow	79	45	0	0.2	—1.3
Madras	84	70	0	6.3	—19.3
Nagpur	84	51	0	0.6	—2.3
New Delhi	79	45	0	0	—0.5
Patna	80	51	0	T	—2.5
Poona	91	55	0	2.2	—2.0
Surat	94	61	0	0	+1.8
Tezpur	77	56	0	10.4	+5.4

Review Of Social Education Week

Mr. Homi J. H. Taiyarkhan will broadcast a review in English on the Fourth Social Education Week in Bombay from All India Radio, Bombay, at 9.45 p.m. today (Sunday) The talk can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Code Of Criminal Procedure

AMENDMENT PROPOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in its application to the State of Bombay is proposed to be amended so as to make it possible for the Court of Session, Greater Bombay, to direct the property referred to in Section 517 of the Code, i.e., property or document produced before it or in its custody or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence, to deliver to the Chief Presidency Magistrate or Presidency Magistrates for disposal. This is being achieved by suitably amending Section 518, under which the Sessions Courts in the mofussil have authority to direct such property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Sub-divisional Magistrate for disposal.

The Amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of November 28.

N. R. PILLAI ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, Government of India, arrived here today by air from New Delhi.

Mr. Pillai, who will stay in the city for two days, is expected to have some consultations with Bombay's Governor, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, who had held the office of the Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry for about five years before he was appointed Governor of Bombay.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA TO VISIT SURAT

To Study Effect Of Sales Tax

SURAT, Nov. 29 (PTI): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Finance and Industries will pay a one-day visit to Surat tomorrow "to study the effect of the multi-point sales tax on sections of the jari industry."

Delegations from Surat recently represented to the Minister that "small merchants in the jari trade will be completely destroyed by the new levy as their goods will become costly and cannot be sold in a highly competitive market."

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
244 Metres

07-40 Programee, 07-45 A. Pandya G. songs, 08-15 P Nagarkar Jaunpuir, 11-45 P. Nagarkar vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Jaltarang, 13-40 NBC Orch., and Rochester symp. Orch.

17-30 P. Nagarkar patdeep, 18-10 K. Venkatram flute, 18-30 Avdabai Sangekar dhanashri, 19-00 A. Pandya G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 Avdabai Sangekar shudh kalyan, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Avdabai Sangekar swani kalyan, 20-45 A. Pandya G. songs, 21-15 K. Music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Concert.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 D. Amel flute, 08-45 P. Nagarkar M. pad, 11-00 Your Choice, 12-15 V. Pradhan todi, 13-00 G. T. Powle Madgulkar compsns, 13-30 T. Mahmood, 13-50 Avdabai Sangekar vocal.

17-30 For children M, 18-00 G. T. Powle M pad, 18-20 For Villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G. T. Powle M Pad, 20-30 H. talk, 20-45 Konkani prog. 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 R. N. Ghildayal vocal 22-30 P. Ravishankar sitar.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD
250 m., 326.1 m.

08-15 Special, 08-30 M. S. Joshi lalat k. d., 09-00 For Children G, 18-00 Sharda A. Pandya geets, 18-20 Shanti Mullick geets, 18-30 For Rural Listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Your Choice (Ahm.), 19-00 M. S. Joshi gauri, 19-15 Shanti Mullick bhajans, 19-20 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag Ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For Industrial Workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M. S. Joshi Kafi thumri, 20-30 Your Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour (Ahm.), 21-15 Shanti Mullick Tulsi and Mira's compsns., 21-30 At point of sword G. play.

RADIO CEYLON
25.5 m, 41.72 m.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi prog., 11-45 Meet Your Favourite Singer, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi prog., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi prog., 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces show, 18-45 BBC Show Band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal Portrait, 21-00 In Town Tonight, 21-45 London Forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, Ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For Youngesters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet Students, 20-35 Mail Bag.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, Nov. 29 (UPI). An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre at latitude 25.5 deg. north and longitude 94.0 degree. East, near Kohima in Naga Hills and about 1,385 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 11.09 hours IST on Friday.

Between You And Me

CHINESE military activity on the border of India and Burma has been reported. According to a message from Rangoon, China has established a big air base at Chingchaung, two hundred miles from the northern Burmese outpost. Several roads are reported to be under construction to link the remote parts of China's Yunnan province with the Burmese border.

This does not necessarily imply any hostile move against Burma, as the Chinese evidently mean to consolidate their position against Chiang's guerillas who proved a nuisance on Burma's northern border. Several guerilla bands, including an army of Amazons; have been carrying on sabotage and infiltration activities under orders from Formosa.

According to a report from Kalimpong, Chumbi valley, the first Tibetan region across the Indian border, is now under the complete control of the 18th division of the Chinese army. Military barracks have been built in different parts of the valley; motorable roads and a bridge across the river Amo are under construction, linking Lhasa with the remote parts of Tibet. Hydro-electric schemes and aerodromes are under contemplation, and the Tibetans on the border areas are experiencing a boom on account of the construction activities.

* * *

Chumbi valley is strategically important, not only as the gateway to Central Asia but also as the borderland of the Indian Protectorates of Sikkim and Bhutan. It is the eastern-most point of Sikkim and the western outpost of Bhutan. The main axis of the Himalayas which runs east and west forms the boundary of Sikkim and Tibet. The two Himalayan peaks, Kinchinjunga and Kulha Kangri, are 100 to 200 miles north of Chumbi valley. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main Himalayan chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. The Chola range which is loftier than Chingalila is pierced by several passes the most frequented of which are Tangu La, (16,000 ft.) and Natu La (14,200 ft.). During his recent visit to Sikhim, Pt. Nehru had a pony ride through Natu La pass for a spot study of the north-eastern frontier. Bamboos, tall grasses, rhododendrons, and Siberian flora form the mass of shrubby vegetation in the valley. Among the fauna can be mentioned the snow leopards, cat bear, brown bear, Himalayan black bear, musk deer and varieties of birds and butterflies. In a sense, Chumbi valley holds the key to peace on our frontier.

* * *

Though we should keep watch and vigil over the Himalayan frontier, we need not grow suspicious of the constructional and engineering activities of the Chinese on the Tibetan border. They are similar to our projected road link between Khatmandu and Raxaul. Whatever may be our views on the Chinese advent in Tibet, the fact remains that the liberation army has changed the landmark of this mountain-girt state. Barring a few minor incidents, the Tibetan people have welcomed the Chinese, who have extended a new deal to the common man.

As Judge William O. Douglas remarks in his latest book "Beyond The High Himalayas", "In Tibet, the influence of the Lamas is absolute. Aided by the prevailing illiteracy, superstition and extreme poverty, they hold the people in their grip, extorting various forms of tribute, demanding high interest on loans, and living on the misery and toil of the impoverished farmers. The Lamas are also in league with local bandits, who do that part of the job which the Lamas cannot very well do themselves." The misrule of the Lamas brought in the nemesis of Chinese intervention, and the latter are trying to translate Mao's ideals in terms of better living standards for workers and toilers.

* * *

Mr. Justice Douglas discerns a Soviet imperialist game to win control of the Dalai Lama through the Chinese Communists, and through him, control of the entire Buddhist sphere of influence. It is to foil such a Moscow game that India urged the U.N. to grant prompt recognition to Mao's China. But America will not oblige.

Sino-Indian and Sino-Burman relations have been friendly and this is one of the greatest factors for peace in the East. It is in the interests of Peking to tighten these bonds of amity. Recently, Burma was upset by the publication in official Chinese school text books of a map of Burma showing 10,000 square miles of Burmese territory as part of China. Peking told the Burmese Government last year that this map was an old one drawn by the Nationalist Government, and not by the present administration. In the face of this explanation, one does not understand the inclusion of such an unauthorised map in the latest official text books. Similarly, the Macmohan Line, which forms the boundary between India and Tibet, is vague and undefined. It is time that the Chinese authorities settled the question of frontiers promptly with her neighbours. Mao and Nehru must meet.

* * *

THE British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, will have an embarrassing time next week in the House of Commons when Brigadier Fitzroy McLean, Conservative member, will ask for statistics of witch doctors employed by the Colonial Department.

The witch doctors, with their esoteric cult, and secret medicines are the only healers known to the masses of the Dark Continent. Their cures for bullet wounds and injuries from wild animals are so miraculous that even the Whites in Africa consult them and get themselves treated for ailments. Recently a proposal was mooted by eminent medical men that UNESCO should undertake a thorough study of the medical technique of witch doctors for certain ailments which allopathy is unable to tackle. Mr. Lyttelton's embarrassment arises from the fact that in the Commons debate following his visit to Kenya he condemned wholesale the Mau Mau movement and the witch doctors who administered the oath. According to him, a substantial fee was charged for each oath that was administered, and in fact "Mau Mau was the unholy union of dark and ancient superstition with the apparatus of modern gangsterism." If the witch doctors merit this condemnation, they have no business to be in the Colonial Department of which Mr. Lyttelton is the head.

* * *

In recent happenings at Nairobi a witch doctor described as "Mau Mau high priest" was accused of administering witchcraft oaths and was sentenced to 20 years' hard labour. A complete set of Mau Mau priest garments was produced in court. As a counterblast to Mau Mau oath-taking ceremony which committed them to relentless war on the Whites, the Kenya Government engaged the services of some prominent witch doctors to approach the tribes and release them from their former oaths by some appropriate ceremonies. Kenya authorities were, however, ashamed to figure as the sponsors of this counter-propaganda move by utilising witch doctors and they subsequently came out with the explanation that the whole affair was the initiative of loyal tribal chiefs who wanted to liberate their followers from the Mau Mau pledge.

In matters of politics and diplomacy, there is not much inconsistency in using devices in which one has no belief, provided they tell on the enemy. In fact, the major premise of psychological warfare is to spot out the weak spot of the enemy and successfully play upon his weakness or credulity. It has now come to light that during the second world war the counter-propaganda department of the British Government engaged the services of a number of astrologers, palmists and sooth sayers. Not that the War Office believed in the efficacy of omens and predictions. But it knew that Hitler planned with the planets from Berchtesgaden, and that he had an army of star-gazers to advise him.

In his latest book "Stars of War and Peace", Louis de Wohi relates how he became Captain de Wohi in Charge of the Astrological Warfare Unit. It took him a good deal of wire-pulling before he could get himself recognised, his strongest argument being that Hitler preferred following the stars to following his generals. And so he advised, if the British War Office followed the stars too, it would have an idea of what was in Hitler's mind. The astrological unit forecast many of Hitler's moves and also made one or two successful astrological coups of its own. Captain de Wohi claims to have foretold the victory of Cape Matapan 127 days in advance.

* * *

There seems to be a touch of dramatic irony in the recent events in South Africa and Kenya. Apart from the fact that it was Indians who toiled and sweated for the prosperity of South Africa, it was the Indian army under the command of Lord Roberts that rescued the British in the nick of time in the Boer War. In the first world war ,Indian troops subjugated German East Africa and made Kenya a safe paradise for British planters who were about to sell off their property and run away. At the Treaty of Versailles when every Allied Power asked for mandated territories and got them for the mere asking, India also was persuaded to put an application for mandated areas, but the voice of Mahatma Gandhi stood against it. South Africa got mandated territories which she subsequently incorporated with the Union. Australia got all the German possessions in the Pacific as booty. As the conqueror of Germans in East Africa, India could easily have secured a mandate for German territory in East Africa; but she would neither ask for it nor take it. In the early thirties, the Imperial Conference passed a resolution reserving the highlands of Kenya for the British planters and giving the lowlands to Indians and Africans. The highlands were fertile and enjoyed a salubrious climate. The late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was the Indian delegate to the Imperial Conference, protested against this discrimination. He said in strident tones, "India wants a place in His Majesty's palace, and not in the royal stables." But the protest went unheeded. This iniquitous land settlement carried the seeds of discontent which have now sprouted as Mau Mau.

* * *

After the revelations of the Hilton Young Commission on Kenya, the Ramsay MacDonald Government issued a memorandum stating that "the lands within the boundaries, as finally gazetted for Native Reserves, are reserved for the use and benefit of the natives for ever. Any derogation from this solemn pledge would not only be a flagrant breach of trust, but also, in view of the inevitable effect on the natives, a serious calamity from which the whole colony would not fail to suffer." Despite this assurance, there have been ceaseless evictions of Africans from the so-called "White highlands". Today, three thousand European families possess nearly 50 per cent of cultivable land, and thousands of acres more are reserved for future white settlement. As against this, 50,00,000 Africans have become landless vagrants.

* * *

Mr. Lyttelton conveniently ignores the injustice of land tenures and raises the bogey of Mau Mau as a gang of racialists and thugs. The police mass reprisals and indiscriminate firing on women in Kirawara to teach a lesson to Kikuyus who refused to do forced labour to build a police station in the neighbourhood are reminiscent of British methods in India. Sargeant Rimmer, Hotson and Sir John Anderson have their counterparts in East Africa in the new Black-and-Tan regime. There seems to be an inward conspiracy between Mr. Lyttelton and Dr. Malan to liquidate the natives and make the area from the Cape to the Congo safe for the Whites. Mr. Lyttelton's statement in the Commons "We are not going to be turned aside by a band of terrorists. We are in the country to stay. And we shall restore the Queen's peace", reminds one of the Churchillian epilogue before quitting India. The peaceful one-day 'hartal' at Port Elizabeth, despite police provocations and military Might should prove a lesson to Dr. Malan. Gandhiji experimented with Satyagraha in South Africa and used it as a potent weapon in India to win our freedom. Now Satyagraha returns to South Africa after four decades of use and perfection. Dr. Malan can't hope to succeed where even General Smuts failed. Big empires and Lytteltons go ill together.

DOUBLE REBUFF TO MALAN RAJ

Probe Into Democracy In South Africa

BY P. KODAND RAO,
Servants Of India Society

THE two rebuffs Dr. Daniel Malan got — one on the issue of Separate Representation of Voters Act, and the other in the case of the High Court of Parliament Act — have brought to the fore the question of democracy in South Africa.

In this article the author, who is a well-known publicist, discusses the constitutional and political implications, especially in regard to the relationship of Britain with the self-governing dominions and also Independent India.

THE Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in South Africa, in its historic judgment of the 13th November, 1952, invalidated the High Court of Parliament Act, enacted by the South African Parliament as the final court of appeal over the Supreme Court in certain respects.

The verdict was not un-expected. Indeed, it was implicit in the action of the South African Government itself when it submitted to the jurisdiction of the Cape Division of the Supreme Court when the Act was challenged. If the Government really believed that the High Court of Parliament was the final court, then it would have impeached the judges of the Cape Division at the bar of the High Court of Parliament for "contempt of court" inasmuch as an inferior court presumed jurisdiction over a superior court. Nor has the Government chosen to impeach the judges of the Appellate Court for challenging the authority of the High Court of Parliament. Instead, it chose to submit to its decision declaring the High Court of Parliament Act invalid! Whatever be the other repercussions, the constitutional deadlock between the judiciary and the legislature-cum-executive has been resolved finally. Thus ends one of the most intriguing constitutional deadlocks, which was unique as it was unexpected.

The Issue

The deadlock turned on the status of South Africa after the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 and the Status of the Union Act of 1934. The question was whether the South African Parliament was as sovereign and independent as the British Parliament, and whether, in consequence, it was competent to amend the South Africa Act by a bare majority of the two Houses of Parliament sitting separately even as the British Parliament was competent to amend any British Act, or whether the special procedure for the amendment of some clauses in the South Africa Act was still binding.

The South Africa Act of 1909 was enacted by the British Parliament, though it was practically drafted by the representatives of South Africa at the time. It was thus a SOUTH AFRICAN ACT POLITICALLY, but A BRITISH ACT CONSTITUTIONALLY. The Act empowered the South African Parliament to amend it without reference to the British Parliament. It empowered it to amend most of the sections of the Act by the ordinary procedure, namely, a bare majority of both Houses, for amending Section 35, which referred to the franchise rights in the Cape Colony, and Section 137, which guaranteed the equal status to the English and the Africans languages, and Section 152, which prescribed the procedure for the Amendment of the Act.

The STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER was enacted by the British Parliament in 1931 which conferred "Dominion Status" on South Africa, giving her 'equality of status' with Great Britain and other Dominions. In order to confir m her sovereignty under the Statute, the South African Parliament enacted the STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICA ACT in 1934. The Question was raised whether the latter two Acts automatically abrogated the special procedure for the amendment of the so-called "entrenched clauses" in the South Africa Act of 1909. In which case, the South African Parliament could amend by the ordinary process all Sections of the South Africa Act, not excepting those which referred to the franchise rights in the Cape Province and the language rights of English and Africans.

Prevailing View

The late Gen. J. C. Smuts shared the view that the STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER eliminated the special procedure for the amendment of the 'entrenched clauses."

He was opposed to it. So, when the South African Parliament debated a resolution in 1931 requesting the British Parliament to enact the STATUTE, he suggested that the "entrenched Clauses" should be specifically safeguarded from being modified by the ordinary Parliamentary procedure. But Nationalist Government, under the late Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, rejected it on the ground that it would limit the sovereignty of South Africa. Gen. Smuts thereupon secured an UNDERSTANDING that the "entrenched clauses" would not be amended by the ordinary procedure.

The view that the STATUTE had constitutionally eliminated the special procedure was shared not only by Gen. Smuts and Gen. Hertzog, but also by a number of very eminent constitutional authorities, as stated in the 'Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law,' (Vol. 33 p. 90). It received oblique support from the Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court in 1937 in Ndlwana v. Hofmeyr. The Court held that it was not competent for the South African courts to invalidate any law passed by the sovereign legislature of South Africa, even as no British court was com-

(Continued on Page 18)

Umrigar, Apte Help India To Recover After Bad Start

Polly Umrigar: Bold knocks

PAK BOWLING TEAM IN GREAT FORM

Indian Batting Defective: A Draw Likely?

MADRAS, Nov. 29 (PTI).

INDIA, with four wickets in hand, was 169 runs behind Pakistan's first inings total of 344 runs at the end of the second day's play in the Fourth Test here today.

At close India had made only 175 runs for the loss of six wickets despite a bold knock of 62 runs by Polly Umrigar and a fourth wicket stand of 74 runs between Apte and Umrigar.

Pakistan who had made 273 for nine wickets yesterday, were all out for 344 runs an hour before lunch this morning.

More than the pitch or the bowling of Pakistan, it was the batsmanship of Indians that was responsible for their poor total.

Pakistan owed their comfortable total to a last wicket century stand of 104 runs in 82 minutes between Zulfiqar Ahmed (63 not out) and Amir Elahi (47.) Zulfiqar Ahmed hit 8 fours and one six in his enterprising knock.

BAD START

In the 45 minutes that remained for lunch India made a disastrous start losing Mankad, Hazare and Gopinath for a paltry thirty. Pakistan's pace bowler Mahmood Hussain and steam bowler Fazal Mahmood wrought this debacle.

When India's total was 21 Fazal Mahmod clean bowled Mankad for seven. Seven runs later Mahmood Hussain had the redoubtable Hazare caught by Zulfiqar Ahmed at forward short-leg for one run. He tried to hook a rising ball and did not connect properly. Three runs later Gopinath also was back in the pavilion brilliantly snapped in the gully by Nazar Mohammed off Mahmood Hussain for zero.

4th WICKET STAND

A dogged stand between Apte and Polly Umrigar for the 4th wicket after lunch looked like staging an Indian recovery when it carried the Indian total from 30 to 104 but Skipper Kardar dashed these hopes, by causing Apte to spoon a ball into Maqsood Ahmed's hands at mid-off. Apte's contribution of 42 was a useful one.

Amarnath and Umrigar then came together and tried to push up the Indian total steadily after tea but at 132 Umrigar was brilliantly caught by Nazar Mohammed at gully off Fazal Mahmood. With the exit of Amarnath two runs later, caught behind the wicket by Imtiaz Ahmed off Kardar, the last chance for a rally was almost gone.

Umrigar's innings lasted 155 minutes and contained 7 fours.

In spite of India's desperate position Phadkar and Ramchand livened up the proceedings during the closing stages with several fours to all parts of the field At close they were still together with the Indian total of 175 for six.

The bowling honours were shared by Mahmood Hussain, Fazal Mahmood and Kardar each getting two wickets.

Details Of Play

Umrigar who joined Apte on resumption after lunch, opened his account with a squarecut for four off Mahmood Hussain. At the other end Apte drove Fazal Mamhood straight to the screen for four off his back foot.

Mahmood Hussain and Fazal Mahmood who opened Pakistan's attack were bowling unchanged even after lunch. Mahmood Hussain was sending bumpers frequently and Apte pulled one high dangerously near fine-leg. Though Pakistan bowling was hostile, Indian batting was far from defensive. With a two to cover off Mahmood Husstain, Umrigar hoisted fifty after 73 minutes batting.

A drizzle started during lunch interval and continued for a while even after lunch.

KARDAR SETS CLOSE FIELD

Kardar had set a close field. When Mahmood Hussain pitched short one which was a no ball Umrigar dispatched it to the boundary over the slips heads. From the other end Umrigar obtained another four by driving Fazal to the longoff. With a single to the third man off Mahmood Hussain, Umrigar reached 25 in 45 minutes.

At 67 Maqsood Ahmed came on for Fazal Mahmood to enable him to change ends and Umrigar crashed his first delivery to the ropes past cover. While Fazal took over from Mahmood Hussain, Maqsood continued at one end. Mahmood Hussain's figures at this stage were 13 overs maidens 41 runs and two wickets. He had been bowling very well since morning.

The first hour after lunch saw 74 on board with Umrigar being 30 and Apte 34. With a straight drive for four off Maqsood, Umrigar registered the fifty of the partnership in 85 minutes and carried India's first innings total to 84 in just two hours.

The Indian batsmen began to accelerate the rate of scoring by taking singles and twos and an overthrow by Hanif Mohammed sent up the 100 in 145 minutes.

At 104 India lost their fourth wicket when Apte spooned Kardar into Maqsood's hands at mid-off. (104-4-42).

ENTER AMARNATH

With twelve minutes to go for tea Amarnath came out to join Umrigar. Amarnath's first scoring stroke was a wristy late cut for four off Mahmood Hussain.

Kardar, who was bowling round the wicket, had changed to over the wicket after his third over and it was only after this that had got Apte's wicket.

At tea India were 115 for the loss of four wickets. Umrigar batting 54, Amarnath batting five.

Mahmood Hussain and Kardar resumed the Pakistan attack after tea. Kardar rapped Amarnath's pads once and unsuccessfully appealed for LBW. With a four through the slips off Mahmood Hussain, Amarnath soon reached double figures. Though Amarnath and Umrigar were playing safe they kept India's score moving steadily

At 130 Fazal Mahmood replaced Mahmood Hussain and the change proved effective, for in his second over Fazal got Umrigar brilliantly snapped up in the gully by Nazar Mohammed (132-5-62).

Umrigar's innings lasted 155 minutes and contained 7 fours. It was an invaluable knock as India was badly placed when he went in.

EXIT AMARNATH

Amarnath followed Umrigar to the pavilion almost immediately. He played forward to a ball from Kardar. The ball edged off his bat and landed safe in Imtiaz Ahmed's hands behind the stumps. (134-6-14). Amarnath was at the wicket for fifty-eight minutes and hit two fours.

With the exit of Umrigar and Amarnath India lost their chance of wresting the initiative from Pakistan.

In spite of India's desperate position Phadkar, who was now associated with Ramchand, livened up the proceedings with two consecutive fours off Fazal Mahmood.

As the time for close neared the Indian batsmen became aggressive and Ramchand hooked a sort ball from Fazal who had replaced Mahmood Hussain, for four. Phadkar also collected a four off Fazal.

At close of play India made 175 runs for the loss of six wickets in their first innings, Phadkar batting 18 Ramchand batting 25.

Kardar who came on a little before tea bowled unchanged till close of play. In his single spell of 21 overs of which 7 were maiden, he had conceded 37 runs for two wickets. His flight and length allowed the batsmen no liberties.

SCORE-BOARD

PAKISTAN (1st innings	**344**
INDIA (1st innings 175 for six)	
Mankad b Fazal Mahmood ..	7
Apte c Maqsood Ahmad b Kardar ..	42
Hazare c Zulfiqar Ahmed b Mahmood Hussain ..	1
Gopinath c Nazar Mohammad b Mohammad Hussain ..	0
Umrigar c Nazar Mohammad b Fazal Mahmood ..	62
Amarnath c Imtiaz Ahmad b Kardar ..	14
Phadkar not out ..	18
Ramchand not out ..	25
Extras (byes 4, no balls 2)	6
Total (for six wkts.)	175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-28, 3-30, 4-104, 5-132, 6-134.

BOWLING: Mahmood Hussan 22/4/70/2, Fazal Mahmood 27/11/52/2, Maqsood Ahmad 4/1/10/0, Kardar 21/7/37/2.

PAK TEAM FOR BURMA?

KARACHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Pakistan Team now touring India will pay a short visit to Rangoon if the Pakistan Board of Control for Cricket accepts the invitation from its Burmese counterpart. The trip, if it comes off, will be at the close of the Pakistan teams fixture at Chittagong.

The Burmese invitation was recently under the consideration of the Pakistan Board and it was stated here today that the final decision would be taken in about a week's time by which time replies would have been received from all members of the Board.

It was further stated that the Burmese Board had invited Pakistan cricketers to Rangoon offering to pay all the expenses so that their visit may whip up interest in the game in Burma.

Brahman Sabha Score Narrow Victory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sorab Tavaria defeated G. P. Joshi of the Brahman Sabha on the top board when the Asian Chess Club met the Brahman Sabha in the eighth round of the Inter-Chess League at Chetna today evening.

In the five board match however the Brahman Sabha won a 3-2 victory. It was a well contested match and the Sabha scored a narrow victory against the oldest Chess Club of Bombay.

The Youths' Own Union registered a thumping 4-0 victory against the Tata Sports Club after M. S. Vaze on the top board lost to D. P. Ratnagar.

The results:—

Brahman Sabha beat Asian Chess Club 3-2.

G. P. Joshi 0, S. N. Tavaria 1; Kane 1, M. R. Wadia 0; M. J. Vyas 1, H. J. Patil 0; B. S. Agnihotri 1, K. N. Panday 0; Bhide 0, Mistry 1.

Don Tallon Scores 133, Crowd Questions Selectors

BRISBANE, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

PASSED over by the Test selectors in his come-back effort Don Tallon scored a forceful 133 and figured in two century stands for Queensland against the South Africans.

Queensland today carried their first innings total to 540 and South Africa replied with 87 for 1 to finish the second day 453 runs behind. With the pitch still overwhelmingly in favour of the batsmen, the South Africans should be able to force a draw in spite of the psychological disadvantage of facing a mammoth score.

Tallon a former Test wicket-keeper hit 18 fours in a stay of 169 minutes. He helped in stands of 107 for the seventh wicket with Colin MacCool (83) and 111 for the eighth wicket with Mick Raymer (40).

Two test selectors present were asked by a section of the crowd "What about Tallon now?".

South African bowling was severely thrashed.

The bowling was steady but not hostile and the South African fielding was admirable under pressure, though lapses by Mansell and Murray proved costly. They dropped Tallon at 7—and 24 respectively off Tayfield's bowling.

Tin Aye, The Best Boxer

'Dufferin' Silver Jubilee Fights

BOMBAY, Saturday: Amidst the swift blowing breeze of the Arabian Sea and on the boat deck of the Training Ship 'Dufferin', the cadets staged their Silver Jubilee boxing tournament this evening with quite a lively fare of fistics.

The prize for the best boxer went to Tin Aye; best loser to cadet Rajaram; best novice to cadet D'Souza.

Starboard Fare top with 40 points won the team honours.

The unusually large crowd of enthusiastic spectators were given quite a bag of surprises when the future men of the sea provided really hard fought fights.

Leading cadet Saldanha showed good knowledge of the game, while J/Cdt. Spears was, indeed, a 'lion in the ring.' He was too good for DaSilva, who was declared out on a T. K. O. in the third round after a very game battle.

Tin Aye, who beat Rajaram shaved skill and kept clean mittens. He seemed to be a seasoned pugilist, but his opponent was not overawed by this. He struck when opportunity was provided and rightly received the best losers prize.

Mr. J. Anderson presided and distributed the trophies.

The results were:—

NOVICES

Junior cadet Fernandes (100 lbs) beat Junior cadet De Netto (100 lbs) points; Junior cadet Yajnik (122 lbs) beat Junior cadet Datta Roy (122 lbs) on points; Junior cadet Chatterjee (107 lbs) beat Junior cadet S. K. Roy (107 lbs) on points; Junior cadet Mullan (134 lbs) beat Junior cadet Jafari (134 lbs) on points; Junior cadet D'Souza (117 lbs) beat Junior cadet Rodrigues (117 lbs) on points.

OPEN

Leading cadet Saldanha (106 lbs) beat Senior cadet Mirchandani (110 lbs) on points; Junior cadet Spears (129 lbs) beat Senior cadet Captain Peres da Silva (122 lbs) on a T.K.O. in the third round; Senior cadet Tin Aye (112 lbs) beat leading cadet Rajaram (112 lbs) on points; Senior cadet Pansare (102 lbs) beat cadet Capt. Sharma (102 lbs) on points; Senior cadet Ezekiel (140 lbs) beat Senior cadet Tare (140 lbs) on points.

In The Day's Sport

BADMINTON

Dadar Parsi Colony Gym.

6 p.m. Open Tournament finals.

Tara Dandige Retains Singles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WINNING this evening's final easily, Miss Tara Dandige retained her women's singles title in the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana Open Badminton Tournament. The seeded pair Siloo Motiwala and Dhongade won the final of the mixed doubles also easily, although they had to see some opposition in the first game against Homi Talyarkhan and Malini Herenjal.

Dhongade, who also qualified for the other two finals, is in the running for the triple crown, being the only competitor to have that honour.

While Homi Talyarkhan suffered no opposition in the singles semi-final, Dhongade had to struggle for his entry into the final, Bal Bhagwat extending him to three games before going down easily in the third and last game.

The men's doubles final tomorrow will be contested by Talyarkhan and Dhongade and M. K. Bhopardikar and Adhye, the latter pair after losing the first game this evening beat their opponents easily in the next two games.

The results were:—

Men's Singles

SEMIFINALS: H. K. Talyarkhan beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar 15-3, 15-9; D. N. Dhongade beat Bal Bhagwat 15-3, 7-15, 15-6.

Women's Singles Final

Miss Tara Dandige beat Miss Siloo Motiwala 11-6, 11-7.

Men's Doubles

SEMIFINALS: H. K. Talyarkhan and D. N. Dhongade beat A. G. Kalyanpurkar and F. J. Antia 15-4, 15-7; M. K. Bhopardikar and V. G. Adhye beat Bal Bhagwat and M. G. Mangalvedhekar 14-17, 15-6, 15-3.

Mixed Doubles Final

Miss Siloo Motiwala and D. N. Dhongade beat Miss Herenjal and H. K. Talyarkhan 15-12, 15-7.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR GOOL NASIKWALLA

Satoh Humbled By Sih Su Chu Of Hongkong

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29 (UPA-PTI).

INDIA'S lone woman representative, Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla, today made table tennis history by annexing three titles in the Asian Table Tennis Championships.

Mrs. Nasikwalla's victory in the mixed doubles final clinched her the triple crown. Partnered by K. Jayant, the Indian accounted for the Hongkong combination of Sih Suchu and Baguio Wong. The scores were 21-17, 16-21, 21-13, 10-21 and 21-9.

Earlier in the evening, Mrs. Nasikwalla won the women's singles title beating Hongkong's Baguio Wong three sets to two, 21-16, 13-21, 21-17, 18-21, 21-17.

Last Thursday, Mrs. Nasikwalla partnered with Japan's Yoshika Tanaka to win the women's doubles crown.

Hongkong Champion Sih Su Chu tonight humbled World Champion Hiroji Satoh of Japan defeating him in three straight games.

It was a different Satoh than the one seen in Bombay where he won his world title last year. He was throughout kept on the defensive trying to stop in vain a superior player smash his way to victory with powerful shots which kept Satoh always at the receiving end. Sih was at the height of his form and the way match progressed there was no doubt about his winning the match.

The Men's Doubles Final proved a one-sided affair with Sih and Fuchi Fong completely outclassing the Indian pair K. Jayant and R. Bhandari to win in three straight games. The Hongkong pair won 21-11, 21-14 and 21-19.

K. Jayant and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla of India today won the Mixed Doubles Title in the First Asian Table Tennis Championship beating Hongkong's Shi Su Chu and Mrs. Baguio Wong 21-17, 16-21, 21-13, 10-21 and 21-9.

The victory made Mrs. Nasikwalla a triple crown winner. She had earlier annexed the women's singles and doubles titles.

South Australia Has Innings Lead Of 16 Runs

ADELAIDE, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): South Australia scrapped a first innings lead of sixteen runs against New South Wales, Sheffield shield holders, in a thrilling day's cricket in which wickets fell on a rain-damaged pitch.

Rain prevented play yesterday and when New South Wales were sent in today, they were dismissed for 148 of which Ray Lindwall made a gay 70. South Australia also collapsed after a good start and were out for 164.

Shri L. M. Kukade, an officer of the Poona District Homeguards, has won '303 service rifle or 410 Musket Shooting Homeguards All-India Championship first prize in the first National Rifle Shooting Competitions held at Delhi recently. The competitors were over one thousand. The competition were open to All-India Army, Navy, Air Force, Police, Homeguards, N.C.C., Raksha-Dal, Rifle Clubs and to all individuals and foreign nationals residing in India.

2nd Asian T. T. At Tokyo

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Second Asian Table Tennis Championships next year will be held at Tokyo. This was decided when the Asian Table Tennis Congress held their annual meeting here today. The Maharaja of Baroda was re-elected President and Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujam, General Secretary.

Xavier's Drop First Full Points

SOLITARY GOAL WIN FOR STATE POLICEMEN

Bombay State Police 'A'...1, St. Xavier's College...0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE smudged their clean slate when they went down by a solitary goal to Bombay State Police in the Senior Division of the Bombay Hockey League at the Lloyds Reclamation this evening.

The score board does not reflect the true index of the game. The collegians had the better of the exchanges and the scoring chances, and they would not have been flattered if they had won; they deserved a draw at least.

The College attack suffered by the inclusion of Neville DeMello at inside right. He was inclined to play too far back and enact the role of a defender, which was unnecessary. This reduced the attack to four men. John Charles, the spear head of the College attack turned in another pleasing display, but was unable to produce any tangible results with only three men to co-operate with. He was unlucky not to have scored in the first half when his scoop was diverted by custodian Mendonca unintentionally. The Police finding the attack too fast for them resorted to unfair tactics to stop the man and break the movement.

The game opened out evenly for the first ten minutes, but thereafter the College gained the upper hand; but the ball never crossed either of the 25 yard lines.

POLICE SCORE

In the 12th minute the Police forced a short corner, from which Jameson gave them the lead (1-0). The Collegians did not appear to have settled down when the ball was sent to Jameson, with the result that he had all the time to essay his shot. Even the goalie, Gonsalves appeared to have been caught unprepared.

The College continued to enjoy the better of the exchanges, and Jameson saved a certain goal when wing half Braganza, seizing a clearance advanced into the circle and beat Mendonca with a scoop.

The teams were:

BOMBAY STATE POLICE "A": Mendonca; Kadam and Jameson; Agre, Jamshed and Archie; Salunke, Jaywant, Lazarus, Bhim and Ratan Singh.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "A": Charles Gonsalves; Owen Ferreira and Garry D'Souza; Oscar Braganza, Terrence Fernandes and Chris Pereira; Anthony Fernandes, Nevile DeMello, John Charles, Cecil D'Costa and John Mascarenhas.

In an earlier game in the First Division of the same competition, champions B.E.S.T. beat Goan Sports "A" by two first half goals, scored by Antic and Andrade.

BOMBAY RACES

FINE COUP ON BROGUE ROYAL IS MAIN ATTRACTION

Chilkhat Claims Victory Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FAVOURITES ran down the board again today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the fourth winter meeting was decided in the midst of a thin crowd.

Star Prince, winner of the last event of the day was the only firm favourite to score in the card of seven events.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's Brogue Royal by Windsor Slipper out of Anne of England was never out of a common canter when claiming the day's attraction, the Hughes Memorial Plate by 3½ lengths. The bay colt, a forward runner, slipped out of the field at the turn and Amir Ahmed could have won with him by a distance if he had so desired. Runner-up Kinderson came late to relegate Roadborne to the third berth. Modesty II was fourth and Sangram a close fifth. Brogue Royal cut the mile in 1 minute 40 seconds and the manner in which he has scored today makes me feel that he will pick a couple of races during the season.

Speedy Chilkhat was won his own soon after the start and defying the crushing impost he lasted to score by a fairly big margin from late finishing Rita's Pet in the Victory Cup. The latter, who has accepted for the Homi Mehta Cup on Monday should simply get out of the gate and fetch the trophy after this meritorious effort.

Jockey Khade was the only rider to claim a double today.

Eighty-five punters solved the daily treble which returned Rs. 868 and 131 solvers of the double event collected each Rs. 110-8.

Results:—

THE PALI HILL PLATE—5 Furlongs.

M/s. Abid H. Doctor and F. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 9-4 P. Khade 1
Mrs. P. Ryland's ESTRELLITA 7-2 Fk. Mohd. 2
Major K. P. Jadhav's DELILAH 7-11 B. Khalil 3
Mr. M. Masood Ali Khan's QUEEN OF THE TURF 8-8 Bhoor Singh 4
Not run: Funny Face.

Won by 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 44/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15, 32 and 15.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE BELAPUR PLATE—7 Furlongs.

M/s. H. M. Munshi and A. M. Virjee's VIKING 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 9-1 Purshotam 2
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SLAP AND TICKLE 8-9 Sk. Lall .. 3
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's LILY 7-3 Medhe 4
Not run: Brindia, Pramod.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 31 4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 20, 18 and 53.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE VICTORY CUP—7 Furlongs.

Mr. D. N. Khambata's CHILKHAT 9-5 S. Chavan 1
M/s. K. M. Shah and Sher Khan's RITA'S PET 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. Diamond's ROYAL GUARD 9-5 Duffy 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 7-6 Gilmore 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/4 length, Nk., 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 28 3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 28, 19 and 47.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE RAJKOT PLATE—1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. K. M. Modi's NAZAKAT 8-3 Purtusingh 1
M/s. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's LIRA MALT 8-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. Krishen Malhotra 's BERKELEY HUNT 8-2 Raut .. 3
Mr. D. F. Karaka's MY LUCKY STAR 8-9 B. Khalil 4
Not run: Amarsingh, Chakor, Wagh Mahal, New Era.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 16 4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 18, 14 and 33.
Winner trained by Maj. B. Byrne.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—1 Mile.

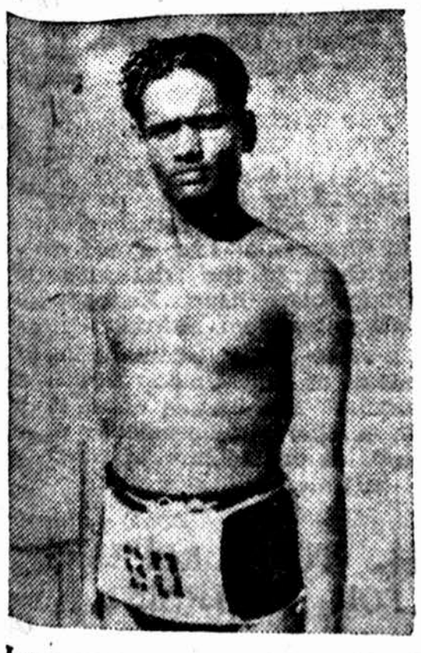
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's BROGUE ROYAL 8-11 A. Ahmed 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's KINDERSON 9-1 Evans 2
Mrs. S. Seethai Achi's ROADBORNE 8-8 Purtusingh .. 3
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Eastern Sea, Kedgeree, Cornish Flame, Downpour, National Flag.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, Hd., 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 28, 35 and 23.
Winner trained by L. W. Marrable.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh and H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's HARLEM PRINCESS 8-11 Purtusingh 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's RAJGADH 9-0 Duffy 2
Mrs. Badridas Daga's BHABHI 8-11 Kasbekar 3
M/s. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's POPO 9-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Mogul King, Raj Bahadur, Bhavani, Curly Top, Mehbooba, Dasturi.
Won by 4 lengths, Nk., 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 31 3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 12, 12 and 18.
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

THE HOSPET PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Dr. A. Karmally, M/s. Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir and S. D. Nensey's STAR PRINCE 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's FULNANA 8-5 Purtusingh 2
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 8-5 Purshotam 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's GOLDEN FLIGHT 8-1 Harbutt 4
Not run: Gold Star, Star Sapphire, Zahir, Mayurdhvaj.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, 19 and 47.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.



Lance Naik Damodaran Nair setting new record in Free Style.

Southern Wind Waterpolo

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lance Naik Damodaran Nair of the Western Command of the Army clocking in 12 minutes 2 seconds in the 800 Metres Free Style created a new Inter-Services record this afternoon in the Services Aquatics being held at the Mafatlal Swimming Pool. Nair improved upon his own record, established in 1950, by nine seconds. L/Nk. Shemsher Khan and S. K. Kawle, both of the Southern Command, secured the second and third positions respectively.

The Southern Command had an easy victory of 4-2 over the Eastern Command in the Water Polo Final. Taking a quick lead and scoring in the second and fourth minutes through Shiv Rattan Singh and L/Nk. Raja Ram Sawoo, the Eastern Command spent themselves, making no further advance. L/Nk. Godse and L/Nk. Dange of the Southern Command, scoring one goal each, neutralized the Eastern Command lead in the first half of play. Naik Sulaiman Khan of the Southern Command adding two goals after half time made victory certain for his side.

The finals of the Inter-Services Swimming will be held tomorrow at 8-00 p.m.

Wil Jones Is Beaten

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29 (PTI).

Leslie Driffield (England) beat Wilson Jones (India) by 1857 to 700 points in the World Amateur Billiards Championship tonight.

Driffield made three double century and five century breaks. His best was 221, 220 and 200.

Jones highest was 110.

Shell And IAF Enter The Second Round

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): I A F Station and Burmah Shell, two local teams, entered the second round of the Dhyan Chand Hockey Tournament here today.

Burmah Shell beat Spartans by a single goal while I A F Station defeated Brothers' Club Delhi by three goals to nil.

Burmah Shell left-back Bhatia converted a short corner to score the only goal for them in the first half. Though the winners kept up pressure in the second half, they could not add to the score.

Air Force with a thrustful forward line had the better of Brothers' Club in the other match. Kaka, centre-forward with a pass from inside left gave the lead for the winners midway through in the first half. Left out Inderjit capped a solo effort to score the second goal while Kaka scored the third goal also towards close of the play.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29 (PTI).

Naresh Kumar, India's number one, has decided to proceed to Brisbane with a view to strengthening India's Davis Cup Team to play against Italy, it was announced here tonight by the Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.

CONFABULATIONS AT U. N. ASSEMBLY

Four members of the Indian Delegation to United Nations having informal conversation with the Chairman of the delegation of Iran. From left to right: Mr. Nawab Ali Yawar Jung, Ambassador of India to Argentina; Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Ambassador Nasrollah Entezam, Chairman of the Iranian Delegation; Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Permanent Representative of India to the UN.; and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Head of the Delegation of India.

KRISHNA MENON TO MEET VISHINSKY

Will India Accept Soviet Amendment?

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI)'

THE architect of the Indian resolution, Mr. Krishna Menon, was understood to be planning to meet the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky, shortly to discuss the Indian resolution on Korea.

It was speculated that Mr. Menon, who has asked for and obtained postponement of the vote on the Indian resolution might seek to reach a new compromise and accept some of the amendments suggested by M. Vyshinsky.

It was added that Mr. Menon might agree to the Soviet amendment towards immediate cease-fire in Korea. In that case the whole fate of the resolution would be raised once more because of probable opposition of the U.S.A. and of other members of the U.N. Political Committee.

Meanwhile, UN sources were of the opinion that Moscow and Peking would exercise pressure on Delhi to obtain withdrawal of the Indian resolution or that Soviet amendments be incorporated into it.

'Death List' Of Editors

BEAUTY QUEEN CONTEST SEQUEL

ISTANBUL, Nov. 29.

Police investigating the shooting of a Turkish editor last week have found a "death list" of editors condemned by Moslem fanatics for organising Beauty Queen contests or publishing pictures of Hollywood sex appeal stars." Fanatical Moslems have long attacked beauty contests as immodest, contrary to Islamic Law and a disgrace to Turkish womanhood. They denounced a recent Miss Turkey contest as one in which "girls more than half-naked were photographed and publicly displayed themselves"

Red Atomic Explosion

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPA): The Communist-run newspaper "Liberation" claimed today that the violent Siberian earthquake earlier this month probably was caused by a gigantic Russian atomic explosion.

The paper alleged that an analysis of the resultant tidal wave that swept toward Hawaii revealed the waters to be radioactive and referred to seismic reports of the shock's sudden intensity.

The paper said in its lead headlined story that Russian engineers had attempted by this atomic explosion to "melt winter ice" which surrounds the Siberian-Pacific coast and by creating warm currents to prevent its reformation. It said this would give the Soviet Union ice-free ports on the Siberian coast, usually ice-frozen for ten months of the year. In addition, the paper said, a large area on the Siberian coastline would now become inhabitable and cultivable. It said the world would know by next spring whether this explanation is true or not.

There was no original source of the information given.

Chamanlal To Defend Kenyatta

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Kenya African Union has asked Dewan Chamanlal, member of the Council of States and former Indian Ambassador in Turkey to defend Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Kenya African Union and others to be tried on December 3 for alleged participation in Kenya disturbances. Dewan Chamanlal has agreed to defend them in the trial which is to take place near Kapenguria, 300 miles from Nairobi.

In a cable to Mr. Odete, acting President of the Union, Dewan Chamanlal has asked him to obtain a short adjournment of the trial to enable him to reach there in time.

Sales Tax Levy

Inter- State Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Unanimous decisions on questions pertaining to the levy of Sales Tax on exported and imported goods and on transactions taking place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce were taken by the Committee of Officials set up on the recommendations of the recent Finance Ministers' conference in regard to Sales Tax, which concluded its two-day meeting at the Secretariat, Bombay, today.

The decisions will be submitted by the members of the Committee to their respective Governments.

Representatives of the Union Government and the State Governments of Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin, Bihar, Delhi and Punjab participated in the talks.

The Committee recommended periodical meetings of representatives of the Centre and various States to resolve difficulties in regard to general principles concerning the administration of Sales Tax.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS

Nehru's Name Proposed

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 29 (PTI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has been proposed for the presidentship of the Hyderabad session of the Indian National Congress by ten delegates from Hyderabad. Mr. Baquer Ali Mirza, General Secretary of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress told pressmen here today.

Ultimatum To Tunis Bey

FRENCH DEMAND DEFINITE REPLY

TUNIS, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter). France in a letter to the Bey of Tunis today called for a definite "yes" or "no" to the French reform plan for Tunisia.

The letter handed to the Bey by French Resident General Jean de Hautclocque claimed the Bey "expressly agreed to the broad outlines of the reform plan last April but since then has constantly avoided a genuine discussion".

YALU RIVER TARGETS BOMBED

U.N. Planes From Okinawa In Action

TOKYO, Nov. 29.

SUPER FORTRESS' bombers aiming their bombs electronically in clear weather last night attacked four targets within sight of Manchuria in the third biggest United Nations night raid of the Korean War, the Fifth Air Force announced today.

The announcement said the bomber flying from Japan and Okinawa, south of Japan, hit the four targets almost simultaneously.

The targets were airfields at Sinuiju and Uiju, a communications centre at Uiju and a repair depot at Sinuiju. All four targets are almost on the south bank of the Yalu River, forming the Korean border with Manchuria the Air Force said.

Forty-nine 'Super - Fortresses' took part.

On the ground activity was small the Eighth Army said. A United Nations raiding party occupied a hill position north west of Yonchow, west central front for 30 minutes before withdrawing in face of a Communist counter-attack.

United Nations troops yielded a small position north-east of the Punchbowl, eastern front, after a twenty-minute battle.

MOSCOW CHARGE

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (UPA). All Moscow newspapers today prominently displayed new North Korean attacks on the United States, charged it with experimenting with atomic weapons on Korean prisoners of war and other atrocities.

The party newspaper, 'Pravda', said in a front-page editorial that the Americans want continuation of the war in Korea in order to avoid an "economic crisis which is threatening the United States."

PREPARING FOR IKE'S VISIT

SEOUL, Nov. 29 (UPA'. Eighth Army officials held last-minute conferences today in preparation for the visit of President-elect Dwight Eisenhower.

There was no official word on when Eisenhower would arrive, but most sources said, "It can't be long now. He has been expected momentarily" for over a week. Some top Korean officials said they thought that he might be on his way already. They gave no reason for their belief.

DEFENCE MINISTER IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 29 (PTI): India's Defence Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, arrived here this afternoon from Delhi by the President's 'Dakota.' He will stay here for about a month to recoup his health.

DROUGHT HITS SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 29 (PTI): Mr. R. F. Bogha, Collector of Sholapur, said at his monthly press conference here today that "practically the whole of the district is affected by the continuing drought".

He said the taluks of Mangelweda, Sangola and Karmala were the worst affected areas and had lost the rabi crop. Pandharpur, Madha Mohol and Malsiras were partially affected. The rest of the areas, he thought, would be able to withstand the drought for a month from now.

The authorities, it is learnt, had decided to start some scarcity relief works to abeorb the affected peasants at a cost of Rs. twenty-six lakhs.

CALL TO EUROPEANS FOR RESTRAINT

NAIROBI, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, appealed yesterday to every European in the colony to remain steadfastly within the law when incidents occur.

In a broadcast he warned that restoration of law and order is likely to be long and difficult especially when so many Kikuyu have thrown away all the restraints of civilisation.

"We cannot defeat lawlessness by more lawlessness, but only by resolute, drastic and coordinated action," he added.

Mr. Blundell said there was ample evidence that some Mau Mau cells were still operating despite many arrests, adding "we must be prepared for further outrages."

SHILLONG: The Government of Assam has withdrawn the orders of detention and warrants pending against five members of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India, who are reported absconding.

World Federation On Planned Parenthood

BOMBAY, Nov. 29 (UPA).

MRS. MARGARET SANGER, pioneer in the birth control movement, told UPA in an exclusive interview on Saturday that "we now have a world federation on planned parenthood uniting the east and west."

The American woman, who has been selected as one of two honorary presidents for the newly-formed "International Planned Parenthood Federation," added: "We hope within the next few years that we will have all of the countries of the Orient and get Europe United to where it was before the Second World War."

Continuing, Mrs. Sanger said that "planned parenthood must precede all other projects in India, in order to give them their proper place and success."

Mrs. Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, President of the Family Planning Association of India and Co-President of the IPPF, said that "India is delighted to be part of an international organization that deals with a subject of such vital interest to India as population pressure."

Mrs. Elsie Ottensen-Jensen, Swedish pioneer in that country's noted planned parenthood accomplishments, said: "All of us who came to India from abroad did not at all realize how much work has already been done in India.

Mrs. Shidzue Kato, Japan's member of the Upper House who has been actively interested in family planning work for 32 years, told UPA: "The planned parenthood movement has really started in the east right in the centre of the overpopulated area."

RARE MANUSCRIPTS

KARACHI, Nov. 29 (UPI): Rare manuscripts, including a copy of the Holy Quaran calligraphed by Emperor Aurazeb and dating back to the early 12th century (hijri) and a translation of the Mahabharata done under the supervision of Abdul Fazal during emperor Akbar's reign, are among the treasures of the Sadiq Garh palace museum and library.

The palace museum is a storehouse of rare paintings, jewels, coins, carpets and weapons. There are swords used by Saladdin and Nadir Shah.

Buddhists Of The World Meet At Sanchi

HEALING TOUCH OF GAUTAMA FOR ILLS OF MANKIND

Humanity's Hope For Liberation From The Atomic Terror

SANCHI, Nov. 29 (PTI).

THE International Buddhist Cultural Conference opened here today under the presidentship of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.

The conference was attended by about 3000 Buddhist scholars, monks, nuns and historians from all parts of Asia.

VISITOR FROM ROME

H. E. Dr. G. Brusasca, Under-Secretary of State of Italy, who is on a goodwill visit to India called on the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi on Friday. Photo shows H. E. Dr. Brusasca (right) and H. E. the Italian Ambassador, chatting with the Prime Minister.

BACK TO PINNACLE OF GLORY

Mankind Needs Healing Touch Of Buddhism

SANCHI, Nov. 29 (PTI).

DR. SARVAPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, presiding over the International Buddhist Cultural Conference said that Buddhism had "come back to its own".

"There is no doubt that Buddhism is returning to its pinnacle of glory", he declared.

The Vice-President stated that there was a cultural renaissance going on in the country. This was essential for any country after independence. Independence should not mean only political freedom, but should embrace economic, social and cultural spheres.

Today the country's flag had the Asoka chakra in it, and the national emblem was the Asoka lions.

BUDDHA IN MEXICO

Dr. Radhakrishnan reminded the gathering of the Asoka Pillar on top of the hill beneath which the conference was being held forbidding any schisms and said one must stick to the teaching of the "Master" and get beyond the jugglery and subtelities of the world.

The Buddha, he said, had left his teachings in the conscience of the world. Great minds and philosophers were today all over the world responding to the call of the Buddha.

Recently when Dr. Radhakrishnan visited Mexico in connection with the UNESCO meeting he saw the building of the Education Ministry had four statues, one of American tree, the other of a catholice saint, the third of Plato and the fourth of the Buddha, in fact they had put up the statue of the Buddha, for he was one of the greatest contributors to the good of mankind.

PROBLEMS OF OUR AGE

The message of the Buddha, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, had appealed not merely to those of us who were brought up according to his traditions but had appealed to all thinking people of compassionate mind, wherever they were found. This was because the Buddha answered in his preachings the problems of our age.

The Buddha he said, taught us the sanctity of mind. He was always afraid of peoples' thinking being affected by the prestige attached to him.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said the Buddha always told his desciples to carefully examine his preachings and take what was acceptable or if otherwise reject them.

Towards the end of the Buddha's life, he said, when one of his desciples asked the Buddha as to who

(Contiued on Page 14)

425 AFRICANS ARRESTED

NAIROBI, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Kenya police headquarters disclosed last night that they arrested 425 Africans in a raid on the Central market here just before it was gutted by fire on Thursday night.

Police said that a "special effort" police force—northern frontier police drafted into Nairobi and the Kikuyu reserve areas after the present emergency began—raided the market.

The fire which completely destroyed 750 wooden santies and stores in the half-mile-square market began less than an hour after the raid was over.

The leader of the African members of the Kenya Legislative Council Mr. E. W. Mathu is to broadcast a message to the Kikuyu people on Monday afternoon.

Faqir Of Ipi Out To Liberate Pakhtoons

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (UPI)

HAJI Mirza Ali Khan, Faqir of Ipi, President of the Government of Central Pakhtoonistan, has expressed his determination to liberate Pakhtoonistan by negotiations and peaceful means, and hoped that the United Nations would appreciate the latest danger of Pakistan's action in Pakhtoonism and take action to save the peace

"If they do not do so", said, he, in an interview, "He will show to the world that the Pakhtoons must liberate their country by the strength of our arms."

According to a report of the Bakhtar News Agency from Gurwaik, the provisional capital of Central Pakhtoonistan in the second week of this month 5,000 leaders, ulemas and youths from all the areas of central Pakhtoonistan waited on their leader, Faqir of Ipi who is now on an administrative and organisational tour of the province, and expressed their grave concern for "the cruel and inhuman aggression of the Pakistan government against the people of Pakhtoonistan". They requested the Faqir of Ipi "to take decisive and practical steps against the Pakistan Government."

Meaning Of Nirvana

HEAD LAMA OF LADAKH ON ILLS OF MAN

SANCHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): Kushok Bakula, Head Lama of Ladakh in Northern Kashmir, said mankind today was the victim of a chronic disease, spiritually speaking.

The disease sometimes takes on an acute form, manifesting itself as the high fever of a bloody war. The Buddha, the great physician of the worlds ills, has tackled this disease with scientific precision and consummate penetration.

The Buddha gave us a system of self culture, a way of life and inner transformation in which one has to depend on ones own exertions and not on the forms of a god or an intermediary between god and man.

"The constant awareness and self introspection are the sine-quonon of the supreme consummation —the attainment of nirvana.

The Buddha does not give a post dated cheque, his teaching neither promises an eternal heaven nor holds out the awful threat of the torments of an eternal hell.

The Buddha, the lama said, was an advocate of free inquiry and investigation. He never imposed his teachings on anybody.

BURMESE PREMIER'S ADDRESS

Mr. U. Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, in his address to the cultural conference, said according to the Buddha, all beings without exception, whether they like it or not would be reborn as beings of some kind immediately after their death. This process of life and death would go on for ever in the "great of 'sansara.'"

Categories, U. Nu added, in which beings could be reborn would roughly be as beings of Brahamas, Devas, human beings, and animals.

Mr. U. Nu said that endless process of life and death according to Buddha was due ainly to Lobha (greed), Dosha (hate), Moha (delusion), which were firmly rooted in beings.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Pre-

(Continued on Page 14)

Monks and priests, donning saffron and orange coloured robes, who attended the conference included Kushok Bakula, had lama of the Ladakh the boy lama Rinpoche of Thikse, Reverend Vijiranana Mamaha Thera, and Bhikku Narada Maha Thera of Ceylon, Bhikku Dharmadara Sthavira of Chittagong in East Pakistan, Bhikku U. Nanda, Burmese monk and a world trotter and Bhikku Dharmavira of Cambodia.

Prime Minister Nehru told the Conference that Buddha's message might well be usefully applied to the eradication of the ills of the present-day troubled and strife-torn world.

He said, he did not know how far the message of Buddha would be successful in its application to lead the world out of its turmoil, something might happen, because the world might be at a turning point of history.

The Prime Minister in one of his most solemn moods told the gathering of Bhikkus and Buddhist scholars from all over the world that "this conference—not very large in number—may be something important and significant, certainly for us in India and for others also.

Light To The World

Mr. Nehru said he did not come to the conference to give anything but "I have come in search of something."

"I came to sanchi not with any message, but in search of something. In this confused and distorted world of today, I am a very confused person.

"I try to see light and try to search for it. Often I stumble down, but I get up and go forward. I try to search what is lacking in me and try to find out what is wanted of me by my people and the country.

"It may be that we are reaching a tourning point in history. History today has ceased to become history of one or the other country. It has become the history of mankind. We are tied up together. He said in India as in other countries light did shine greatly. This great country had not only seen great lights, but took them to other countries to brighten their darkness. The message that buddha gve 2,500 years ago was a great light not only to this country, or the continent, but to the entire world."

Mr. Nehru posed a question as to how far the great message of buddha could be applied to the present world and said 'perhaps it may apply, perhaps it may not, but I know this much that if we apply the principles taught to us by the buddha, we will win peace and transquillity in the world."

Mr. Nehru concluded his short speech by saying that this conference might be sowing many seeds which "may grow flowers for the good of humanity."

Buddha And Mahatma

THEY ARE STILL IN OUR MEMORY

LANCHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): SANCHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): Adressing a public meeting at Bhilsa Mr. Nehru said that people were not big by the amount of money they possessed. That type of bigness faded away with the money. It was character which made people big and not money. Such people were remembered because they left a lasting impression for all times to come. He cited the example of Gautama Buddha who he said, was still fresh in the memory of the people even after 2,500 years of his nirvana.

They had, Mr. Nehru continued, one such personality in Mahatma Gandhi in their own times. Though weak in physique and small financial status, yet he fought a successful non-violent war against foreign imperialism. People should learn lesson from his life and teachings.

Simply paying a homage to him would not be of any use. One should implement the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in his daily life and then only could his soul rest with peace.

The Prime Minister spoke highly of Sanchi which he said had preserved some of the fine pieces of buddhist art in the country. Every stone there had a story of its own about the ancient glory of the country. He hoped that the continued and sincere efforts of the people would help India to revive its lost treasure of ancient art and culture.

NEHRU ON COW SLAUGHTER

Prime Minister Nehru declared here today that he would never allow central legislation to ban cow slaughter in the country.

It would be against all principles and past traditions to impose restrictions of this nature throughout the country without taking into consideration the local sentiments and feelings of the people, he added.

The States, he said, were at liberty to ban the slaughter of cows in their respective areas, but it would be quite uncalled for to have one policy for the whole of the country in this matter.

More Arrests In Jammu

JAMMU, Nov. 29. Six Praja Parishad volunteers were arrested in Jammu city today for defying the ban on processions. The total number of persons arrested in the city so far for defying the ban is 35.

According to reports received here, three Parishad workers were arrested in Udhampur, four in Sambha and three in Ramnagar. Eight of those arrested in Jammu were convicted today and sentenced to six months' riserous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100 each.

CHARGES FRAMED IN MORARKA CASE

All · Accused To Be Tried

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 29 (PTI).

AT the resumed hearing of what is known as "Morarka Case" here today the trying magistrate, Shri C. B. Purandare, framed charges against all the six accused—including one deceased G. K. Patil.

He directed that all the accused be tried in his court for charge of criminal breach of trust of cash belonging to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Sholapur, whose officers the accused were.

The accused are:

Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, Ramkumar Srinivas Morarka, Basantilal Ramkumar Patodia, B.H. Kantawalla Hiralal Motilal Shah and G. K Patil (deceased).

Gokulchand Morarka was the constituted attorney of the Morarka and Co. the managing agency firm of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Sholapur, while Ramkumar Morarka and Basantilal Patodia were the managing agents "in charge of the affairs and business" of the Sholapur Spinnng and Weaving Co. Ltd.

Mr. Kantwalla was the General Manager, Mr. Hiralal Shah, the Assistant General Manager and G. K. Patil, the then accountant of the mill.

The magistrate charged all the accused as "having utilised the Company's cash during period 3rd March 1945, and September 25 1945, for a purpose other than the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.. Sholapur.

The charges were as follows:—

"The accused Gokulchand Morarka in his capacity as constituted attorney of the Managing Agency firm of Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur, committed criminal breach of trust partially at Bombay and partially at Sholapur by dishonestly misappropriating cash belonging to the Company and utilising it for the marriage of Sitaram, his younger brother—a purpose not belonging to the said Company. Thereby he committed an offence punishable under Section 409 of Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the said court.

"Each of the other five accused including G. K. Patil. (deceased) intentionally aided and abetted accused Gokulchand in the commission of the said offence. In consequence of such adjustments they have committed offences punishable under Section 409. read with Sections 104 and 114 I P C.

"Alternative, the charge sheet added, "you all the accused in furtherance of the common intention of you all to commit the said offence of criminal breach of trust of Company's cash between the said period, aided and abetted each other and become punishable under Section 409 read with Sections 109. 114 and 134 of IPC".

Stop Press

TRAIN COLLISON

GORAKHPUR, Nov. 29.

The Gorakhpur-Allahabad Express train while entering the Mau station on the Bhatni-Banaras section of the North Eastern Railway collided with the rear of a goods train standing at the station this afternoon. The engine of the express and the breakvan and one wagon of the goods train derailed. There was no casualty.

PRITT FOR NAIROBI

LONDON, Nov. 29. Mr. D. N. Pritt, Queen's Counsel, left London today for Nairobi on his way to Kapenguria, Kenya, where he is to defend Jomo Kenyatta and five other Kikuyu tribesmen accused of Mau Mau activities.

BACK TO PINNACLE OF GLORY

(Continued from Page 13)

would guide them after his departure, the 'great master' said 'be the guide and the refuge.'

FOR OUR LIBERATION

The Buddha, Dr. Radhakrishnan said saw the misery and suffering and death and strove to find out a remedy for the sake of humanity. He worked for our liberation and showed that there is another world —another world other than the flux of this world.

The Vice-President said the world could live in peace and tranquility if the principles taught by the Buddha—love and truth—are accepted by the people.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said the Upanishads said 'be compassionate, be merciful and be self-controlled.' The Buddha, he said, elaborated this and gave us the ethical part of it.

The Buddha, he said, once told "instead of shaving of your head shave off your sins." he said "what is the good of your putting on the monk's robes when your heart is besmirched."

Dr. Radhakrishnan said : with the conditions of the world as they are today, if you want to change the world, it is man who should be changed first. For the change of man there is no better way than the teachings of the Buddha.

"If governments and the peoples take these teachings and if they develop "parajnan" and "karuna" as the principles governing them we will have a better world to live in

MANKIND AT CROSS-ROADS

Mr. A. Ratnnaayake, Ceylon Home Minister said India had long been a civilising influence that soothed and humanised all neighbouring countries.

"I feel that this is the most opportune moment for a meeting of this nature. We are living in a period when it is difficult to foretell the fate that awaits mankind. Mankind is at the crossroads. All right thinking men are seriously wondering whether man will survive for long on this planet.

"I am indeed very happy that the great modern leaders of India are once again taking the lead and playing the traditional role. I can assure you on behalf of the people of Ceylon that we shall strive once again to be your copartners in such an enterprise."

AUSPICIOUS ERA

Mr. U. Win, Burmese Minister of Religious Affairs, said he felt the world was on the eve of a resurgence of Buddhism on a scale unknown in history which would help mankind to a life of continued peace and prosperity.

"The Buddhist in Burma firmly believe that the 2,500th year of the Buddhist era is to be the most auspicious since the spread of the teachings of the lord began," he said. There were just about four years more to reach this 2,500th year and there were already signs visible in Siam, Ceylon, Burma and other Buddhist countries of such a revival.

Mr. U. Win said there was more than what appeared on the surface, in the friendship of the Prime Ministers of India and Burma. These two great men are more than brothers he said. The busy Prime Minister of India had always made a part of his extremely valuable time available to be a guide and philosopher to his younger brother.

This I feel confident has much more than what appears on the surface just as Asoka and Devanan Pryatissa, King of Ceylon were brothers "in an earlier existence." The two Prime Ministers were probably, the same or nearer in one of their earlier existences.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, M.P. narrated as to how the Buddha was able to achieve the highest knowledge and enlightenment in the ordinary conditions of life by a total renunciation and pursuit of truth.

Venerable Dr. P. Vajiranana Maha Thera of Ceylon said the conferences of this kind were badly needed in this age of religious apathy and materialism of political unrest and atomic bombs.

Babel Of Tongues

IN HYDERABAD ASSEMBLY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 29 (PTI): The State Assembly was today a babel of tongues during question time.

The Labour Minister Mr. V. B. Raju deputising for the P.W.D. Minister answered a question in English, which the questioner Mr. Madhva Rao, an opposition member, said he could not follow him. Thereupon the Minister gave the answer in Hindi.

Soon after, Mr. Rao asked a supplementary in Marathi to which the Minister said in Telugu amidst laughter: "I don't understand you".

IN LONDON BANK

Proceedings for the recovery of State funds in London bank deposited in the name of Mr. Moin Nawaz Jung, former Finance Minister of the State, were in progress. (Jung is now in Pakistan).

This was disclosed in the State Assembly by the Finance Minister Dr. G. S. Melkote.

He added that the Government of India was acting on behalf of the State Government to recover the amount.

ARMED RED RAISING FUNDS

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29 (PTI): Batta Malla Reddi, an "armed Communist" had been visiting certain villages in Siddipet taluk, Medak District, and collecting subscriptions from the people, Home Minister, Mr. D. G. Bindu told the State Assembly today.

He added that in spite of the best efforts of Government it was not possible to get information about his whereabouts.

He denied in the Assembly that any original cases were registered against the present Education Minister, Mr. Phoolchand Gandhi, and Mr. Raghavendra Rao Diwan, M.P. by the Osmanabad Civil Administration after the police action.

3 More M.L.A.s Join Congress

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29 (PTI): Mr. G. Bhoomiah and Mr. D. Ramaswami, both independent members of the Hyderabad State Assembly from the Matpalli and Nagarkarnool constituencies respectively, have joined the Congress Legislative Party, according to the Congress Legislative Party office here today.

Earlier, Mr. Limbaji Muktaji (Peasants' and Workers' Party) Majalagoan constituency, had crossed the floor to join the Congress Legislative Party.

The present strentfh of the Congress in a house of 175 is 97 including the Speaker Mr. Vaidya.

In Azad Kashmir

LAHORE, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Pakistan Government propose to give training in civil defence to Government officers in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Mr. Usmal Ali Chisti, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ketli, has arrived here to take up the course and more officers are expected shortly.

MEANING OF NIRVANA

(Continued from Page 13)

sident of the Maha Bodhi Society of India, in his address of welcome to the cultural conference today said that genuine cultural contacts such as the present conference produced an enduring alliance which was not liable to be shaken by any narrow and selfish considerations.

The conference began with recitation of Panchashila by Bhikku Dhammadhara Maha Sthavira of East Pakistan.

On the dais sat the Prime Minister, the Vice-President of India, Mr U. Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, Dr. Dharmapala, Dr S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. S. Ratnayake, Ceylonese Home Minister, head Lama Bakula of Ladakh, Lama Govinda, a German monk, Acharya Narendra Deva, Mr. K. S. S'tharam and the Ambassadors of Thailand and Japan in India.

About two hundred Bhikkus clad in saffron coloured attire sat on either side of the dais. The biggest contingent of Bhikkus were from Ceylon About seventy-five Chinese monks and delegates, nearly fifty Burmese monks and a dozen Tibetan and Cambodian delegates attended the Conference.

The conference pandal was tastefully decorated with Lotus motifs symbolic of Buddhist culture.

Cyclonic Storm 600 Miles South-East Of Madras

WARNING SIGNAL IN PORT

MADRAS, Nov. 29 (PTI). Madras was hit by occasional strong and gusty winds reaching a velocity of 34 miles per hour from early this morning as a result of a cyclonic storm, centred yesterday about 600 miles south east of Madras. Though the skies were clouded and the weather cool, there has been no rain so far.

The Port authorities hoisted the distance warning signal Loading and unloading of ships, numbering about 8, in the harbour, had to be suspended today.

Air Services have, however continued normally.

Yesterday's cyclonic storm in South Bay of Bengal has moved west north west and was centered this morning about 400 miles to the South East of Madras. The cyclone is now probably of severe intensity. It is likely to continue to move west north west at an approximate speed of 260 miles a day and approach Coromandel coast. Under the influence of the cyclone widespread and locally heavy rains and high winds of gale force are likely in coastal districts of Tamilnad and adjoining parts of coastal Andhra Desa during the next four hours.

All Ports from Nagapattinam to Madras have been advised to hoist local warning signals signifying that these ports are likely to be affected by the cyclone. Pamban and Tuticorin ports were advised to hoist local cautionary signals.

DEMAND FOR MAHA-GUJARAT

Parishad At Vallabh Vidyanagar

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29 (PTI): Mr. Himatlal Shukla, former Judge of the Saurashtra High Court, appealed here today to form a permanent organisation to further the cause of the formation of Maha-Gujerat.

Mr. Shukla, who was delivering the presidential address at the first Maha-Gujerat Parishad which was held today at Vallabh Vidyanagar, added that the energy of the students should be harnessed to build up this organisation. The two-day Parishad is being attended by the delegates from Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch, Abu and Dangs. Fraternal delegates from Kerala, Karnatak and Hyderabad attended the Parishad.

The demand for the formation of Maha-Gujerat is not provincial. We make it only because we are convinced that the proper development of Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch could only be made if homogeneous state of Maha Gujeratis formed". Mr. Shukla said.

Silver Jubilee Of "Dufferin"

OPEN TO VISITORS ON SUNDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Training Ship "Dufferin", now celegrating her silver jubilee, will be open to visitors tomorrow (Sunday) November 30. Launches will leave from Ballard Pier from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. every hour to take members of the public to the "Dufferin" where they will be shown round the ship. The film "Sailors of Tomorrow" depicting a day in the life of a "Dufferin" cadet will also be exhibited.

The ship will also be open to public on Monday, December 1, when launches will leave from Ballard Pier at 10 and 11 A.M. On Wednesday, December 3, the ship will be open to the servicemen in uniform and their families. On Saturday, December 6 and Sunday, December 7, the "Dufferin" will be at Ballard Pier and will be open to public from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturday and from 10 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Sunday. In no case will children under 7 years of age be admitted on board.

Hartal In Teheran

TO SUPPORT IRAQI BRETHREN

TEHERAN, Nov. 29 (PTI): Teheran today observed a complete 'Hartal' in response to an appeal by Ayatullah Kashani, Speaker of the Majlis (Lower House) to express support "for the anti-imperialistic movement of their Iraqi brothers".

Business premises were closed, no buses were running, and taxis were scarce.

In his appeal made last Thursday, Kashani called upon people residing outside the Martial Law area to demonstrate by holding meetings and processions.

INDIA'S ENVOY

Prof. Abdul Majid Khan, newly appointed India's Consul-General, at Meshed arrived here today.

He expects to proceed to Meshed next week.

Ghavam's Properties To Be Confiscated

TEHERAN, Nov. 29 (PTI): Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, has instructed the Finance Minister, Bagher Kazemi, to make arrangements to confiscate the properties of the former four-day Premier Ghavam-es-Sultaneh.

The committee looking into the matter of Ghavam's properties recently assessed the value at about one and a half million sterling.

Preliminaries for Ghavam's trial are also going through. The new Prosecutor-General has been asked to study Ghavam's file preparatory to preparing the charge-sheet.

GORWALA ON DANGER OF DECONTROL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. D. Gorwala told the Commerce Graduates Association here this evening that "if Food Minister Rafi Ahmed Kidwai attempts to introduce national decontrol of food it will spell the disaster to the nation."

Speaking to the Association on "Recent Developments in Food Policy", at the Green's Hotel, Mr. Gorwala said that controlled distribution of food was the only method by which the Central and State Government could tide over the food shortage.

He referred to the intentions of the Bombay Government to decontrol, millets and said that it would be an unwise step.

"If after all the past experience the Bombay Government still tries to break up a system which served it so well in its difficulties, it will not only prove disastrous but it would also mean that the Congress Party is going back on its election manifesto", he added.

Mr. Gorwalla said that decontrol would positively affect the prices for the worse; millets were consumed mostly by rural people and in the procurement of the State millets were fifty per cent of the total stocks. It would be quite reasonable to suggest that with the existing stocks, the supply of foodgrains could be managed properly. "To give up procurement and controlled distribution and to rely on free trade and fair price shops on the vague promises of Mr. Kidwai will be mistaking the shadow for the substance" he added.

Sympathetic Strike

BANARAS, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Watch and Ward staff at the Banaras Contonment station of the Northern Railway went on a fighting strike this morning in sympathy with the watch and Ward staff at Lucknow, who have been on strike since November 21, protesting against alleged misbehaviour of an officer there.

EXPORT AND IMPORT ADVISORY COUNCILS

List Of Non-Official Nominees

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI).

THE Government of India today announced the names of nominated non-official members of the Export Advisory Council and the Import Advisory Council which were recently reconstituted.

The first meetings of the import and export advisory councils will be held here on December 3 and 4 respectively under the chairmanship of the Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

The structure of the two councils is now similar. Both have the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. Krishnamachari as Chairman, and the Commerce Minister Mr. D. P. Karmarkar as Vice-Chairman.

The chairmen of the federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce wil be ex-officio members of both councils with the right to send a nominee to represent them, if they so choose. The secretary of the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce will also be a member of both the councils.

Besides, there will be 11 nominated non-official members on each, whose names were announced today. They are:

IMPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. L. S. Kalikar, Cochin; Mr. C. C. Saha, Calcutta; Mr. K. R. Sundaram Iyer, Madras; Mr. Mohamed Yusu, Calcutta; Mr. S. M. Shah, Bombay; Mr. T. K. Gupta, Bombay; Mr. K. R. Chandran, New Delhi; Mr. Z. R. Irani, Delhi; Mr. Shrinivas Mallayya, New Delhi; Mr. Prabhudayal Himmatzingka, Calcutta; Mr. H. R. Moharay, Hubli; Mr. E. P. W. Da Gosta, New Delhi; Mr. Shridhar V. Naik, Hyderabad Deccan; Mr. A. R. Bhat, Poona; Mr. P. A. Narielwala, New Delhi; Mr. S. Venkatarangam, Madras and Mr. A. R. MacGillivray.

EXPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair, Ernakulam; Mr. Nazir Hussain, Madras; Mr T. M. Rangachari, Madras; Mr. Maddi Sudarsanam, Madras; Mr. Tailal Muji Gandhi, Bombay; Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, Bombay; Mr. Neville N. Wadia, Bombay; Mr. D. C. Kothari, Madras; Mr. Jehanir P. Patel, Bombay; Mr. Naranji L. Kara, Bombay; Mr. M. Somappa, Yemmiganur; Mr. W. B. Moncur, Calcutta; Mr. W. A. Foges, Bombay; Mr. Shree Lal Agarwal, Calcutta; Mr. S. C. Gupta, Calcutta; Khwaja Ahsanullah, Trade Commissioner to Jammu and Kashmir Government, New Delhi; and Mr. Lachmi Chand Challani, Secunderabad.

The nominations were made not on the recommendations of selected chambers of commerce, as hitherto, but on "wider considerations", it was stated. It appears the Government wished to provide for a more balanced regional distribution of the seats on the councils, and to give better representation to smaller merchants who are most affected by the working of the import and export control.

24 Arrested For Gambling

BOMBAY, Saturday. Twenty-four persons, some of whom were described by the police as well-known gamblers were taken into custody by the Bombay CID in one of the biggest gambling raids of the year which they carried out at a place near Marol Village, Andheri last evening.

A sum of Rs. 537 including marked currency notes was seized by the police from the place along with complete paraphernelia for gambling.

Producing the arrested persons before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court this morning the Police stated that they had received information earlier to the effect that the "erstwhile gambler" Iboodada alias Ibrahim Yusuf had selected a secluded place in a field 25 miles away from Bombay, near Marol Village, where he had erected a special 'Shamiana' to run his gambling den.

Pending further investigations, the arrested persons were ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate.

Certificates To Russian Films

PRESENTATION ON INDIA'S BEHALF

MOSCOW, Nov 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian embassy here announced today that Ambassador K. P. S. Menon last night presented Government of India certificates to the Soviet participants in the International Film Festival held early this year in India.

The Russian film of World War Two "The Fall of Berlin" was one those shown at the six-week's festival held in Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras in January and February.

The festival was sponsored by the Indian Government Film Division" to bring together east and west on the platform of art song and the cinema".

Last night's presentation ceremony, held at the Indian Embassy was attended by Nikolav Seminov, the leader of the Soviet Delegation to India in January, Pudovkin, prominent Russian film producer and Chairman of the Mocow Regional Peace Committee, Foreign Ministry Officials; and many prominent people of the Russian film industry.

Ambassador Menon addressed the guests expressing his appreciation for the Russian films shown at the Festival and consequent promotion of Russo-Indian friendship in the cultural sphere.

TRAMS COLLIDE

Policeman Crushed: 5 Injured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A policeman was crushed between two trams and at least 5 others were injured when a Museum-bound tram No. 16 crashed into another tram in front, when its brakes failed to hold, while coming down the Grant Road Bridge.

The accident occurred at the junction of Lamington Road and Grant Road at 12-30 p.m. today.

The two tram cars were locked into each other, pinning at least one man—a policeman No. 8217 attached to the Maharbouri police station between them. Fire brigade men who rushed to the scene were trying desperately to rescue the trapped man underneath the trams. Five other injured were taken to the hospital in ambulances.

Both the legs of the police constable were completely crushed.

TRAFFIC JAMMED

The accident caused great panic among the passengers in the trams who stampeded out of the vehicles. The traffic in the area was jammed for more than half an hour.

At the time of going to press, the exact number of persons injured in the accident was not known. The police and the Fire-brigade men were working frantically to rescue the men under the tram cars.

One of the injured men now lying in the Nair Hospital is identified as Marutti Bhau a resident of Prabhudas Chawl, Khetwadi.

PRESS COUNCIL MOVE FAILS

LONDON, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): A Labour opposition attempt to compel British newspaper industry to set up a Press Council to safeguard journalistic ethics, collapsed in the House of Commons today.

Mr. James Simmons (Labour) asked for approval of a private bill to make the Council compulsary. But as time for the end of the debate came a Conservative, who opposed the bill, was still talking and prevented a vote on it. Technically, the debate on the bill was adjourned, but in fact it means almost certainly that nothing more will be heared of it.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, former Labour Foreign Secretary, said the reason for the bill was that newspaperland had been 'evasive' and had not "played ball".

Though a Royal Commission had recommended a voluntary Council more than three years ago and the House of Commons had approved it, it had still to set up.

Sir Hug Lucas-Tooth, Home Office under Secretary, was against the bill on the ground that it would prejudice negotiations for a voluntary Council. He understood agreement could be expected soon.

Saurashtra Denies It

RAJKOT, Nov. 29 (PTI). The Saurashtra Government today denied press report that Saurashtra Government has called army from other States for preserving law and order on December 1, the date on which the General Sales Tax comes into force.

A press note issued here today said that no army nor any police force had been called from any other state for preserving law and order.

NIMBALKAR AT KHARDI

KHARDI: (Dist: Thana): Nov. 29 (H.S.): Shri Malojirao Nimbalkar, Minister for Industries, Bombay Government, along with Shri N. V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, visited Khardi on Thursday morning to inspect the work in progress of the Vaitarana Dam Scheme, particularly relating to the transport of the cement from the Railway yard to the place of construction through motor vans. Shri. Dani, Engineer along with Shri. Vardhrajan and Shri. Lalchand of the Hindusthan Construction Concern were present to greet these distinguished guests at Khardi.

'Marathi Patrakar'

THANA, Nov. 29 (H. S.): It is learnt that the Marathi Patrakar Parishad (Journalists' Association) has decided to publish a tri-monthly under the name "Marathi Patrakar" in the first week of December, 1952. To begin with, Shri. S. S. Navare, veteran Marathi Journalist, along with Shri. L. N. Gokhale (Poona) and Shri. P. K. Bhadkamkar (Bombay) have been entrusted with the work of Editorial Board, while the management of this journal would be looked after by Shri. S. P. Joshi, from Thana, it is learnt. This Journal will be published from Thana.

Munshi Lays Foundation Stone

BOMBAY, Saturday. Shri K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, said here today that India's voice has heard with respect in the United Nations, not because of her vast population, but because of her spirit.

The 'collective unconscious' of India lived through Mahabharata and the teachings contained in Gita and so far as she kept to her mission, India would never die, added Shri Munshi.

Shri Munshi was speaking on the occasion of laying the Foundation-Stone of the new building of Bhavan's College at Andheri this evening.

Shri H. V. Divatia, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat University and Vice-President of the Bhuvan, welcoming Munshi explained the progress made by the college during the short period of its existence.

Terms Of Office For Members Of Council Of States

DECIDED BY DRAWING OF LOTS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI).

THE terms of office of the present members of the Council of States was fixed th s morning in accordance with the President's order, by drawing lots. The lots were drawn by the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sukumar Sen this morning in the presence of a large gathering of members of Parliament.

According to the lots, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar is due to retire in 1956, while Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, will retire in 1958, of the other ministers, Messrs. C. C. Biswas, Lal Bahadur Shastri, and K. C. Reddy will retire in 1954.

DECISION BY LOTS

Under the constitution, one third of the members of the Council of States would retire every two years. For the first time, the constitution empowers the terms of the members to be fixed for two, four and six years by a Presidential order. Hereafter, members elected would serve for six years. The President's order for fixing the term provided for the division of the members from each state into three groups, the first group to retire in 1954, the second group in 1956 and the third in 1958. The groups were to be decided by lots.

Among the Deputy Ministers, Mr. Jaisukh Lal Hathi, Deputy Minister for Planning, Irrigation and Power will retire in 1958, Mr. M. C. Shah, Deputy Finance Minister in 1956 and Mr. Abid Ali, Deputy Labour Minister in 1954. Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, will retire in 1954.

ELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION

Among the opposition members, Messrs. P. Sundarayya, Bhupesh Gupta, Prof. N. G. Ranga, and H. D Rajah will retire in 1958. Messrs. Bimal Coomar Ghose and Pandit H. N. Kunzru in 1956. Messrs. C. G. K. Reddy and Principal Devi Prasad Ghosh in 1954.

The members who retire are, however, eligible for re-election.

BOMBAY MEMBERS

Bombay members who will retire in 1954 are:

Messrs. Abid Ali, Deokinandan Narayan, S. P. Jain, P. T. Leuva, C. P. Parikh.

Those who will retire in 1956 are: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Messrs T. R. Deogirikar, N. S. Hardikar, D. Y. Pawar and M. C. Shah; those who will retire in 1958 are: Mrs. Violet Alva, Messrs. S. P. Dave, Lalchand H. Doshi, B. M. Gupte, R. B. Raut and Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi.

Ike Fills Two More Posts

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPA):—President-elect Eisenhower on Friday filled two more posts on his White House staff—special counsel to President and administrative assistant to President who will have special responsibility for economic affairs.

Governor Sherman Adams, Assistant-designate to President, announced at Eisenhower's Hotel Commodore headquarters that Thomas Stephens, former New York city attorney will be appointed Special Counsel to President. Eisenhower's selection for post of administrative assistant was Dr. Gabriel Hauge.

The headquarters announcement said, "as special assistant Hague will have special responsibility for economic affairs and will serve as liaison between the White House and Government departments and agencies with special reference to foreign aid and economic matters."

John Kenney Resigns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter). President Truman has accepted the resignation of Mr. W. John Kenney, Deputy Director for Mutual Security, to become effective on Monday.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Kenney said he would offer assistance to Mr. Harold Stassen who will succeed Mr. W. Averell Harriman as Mutual Security Director with the change of administrations.

TEHERAN, Nov. 29 (UPA): Mobs shouting anti-British slogans demonstrated throughout the Iranian provinces today in sympathy with victims of last week's Baghdad riots.

Olive Plant At Rajghat Withers

NEW ONE RECEIVED FROM GREECE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Government of Greece have presented an olive plant from the Academy of Plato to be planted at Rajghat in place of the olive plant presented some time ago and which has withered away.

The plant has been received in Delhi through the High Commissioner for India in London and is now with the Horticultural Division of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

The plantation ceremony of the olive plant will be performed next month.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29 (PTI): Students of the Allahabad University and other educational institutions in the city absented themselves from their classes today "express sympathy with the student victims" of Wednesday's incident at Rae Barely.

According to reports received here a group of students were refrused entry into a hockey ground in Rae Barely to witness a tournament final there. The police posted at the gates the reports said, resorted to a lathi-charge and it was alleged some students were injured, one of them seriously.

WORKERS' COST OF LIVING

During October last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay (on base year ended June 1934 equal to 100) advanced by four points to 345, that for Ahmedabad (on base year ended July 1927 equal to 100) by five points to 274 and that for Sholapur (on base year ended January 1928 equal to 100) by one point to 311.

In Bombay, there was a rise of seven points in the food group. In Ahmedabad, the index number for the food group advanced by nine points to 293, while that for the fuel and lighting group receded by an equal number of points to 278. In Sholapur, the index number for food rose by five points to 333, while the index numbers for the fuel and lighting and the miscellaneous groups receded by 15 and one points to 314 and 313, respectively.

New Editor Of 'Punch'

LONDON, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge, Deputy Editor of the 'Daily Telegraph' is shortly to take over the editorship of 'Punch' Britain's famous humorous weekly, it was announced today.

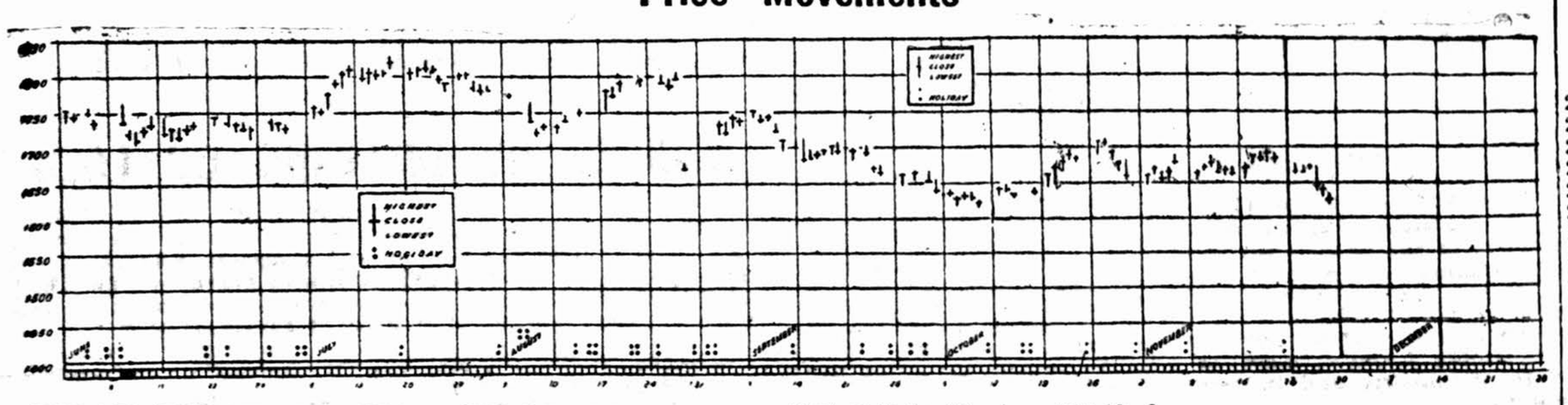
Mr. Muggeridge was for three years a lecturer at Cairo university and assistant editor of the Calcutta 'Statesman' in 1934/35

Rumanian Elections

LONDON, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Rumania goes to the polls tomorrow to elect members of the Grand National Assembly for a four-year term. It is the first elections since the recent purge of high state and party leaders.

PARIS: The French Ambassador to Russia M. Louis Joxe and the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. B. P. Podserob Friday night exchanged the instruments of ratification of the France-Soviet Commercial Agreement signed on September 3 last year.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



FURTHER DECLINE IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Rule Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov. 29

Tata Steel Defd. Shares reached new low level at the opening today on the Bombay Stock Exchange, but under short covering there was modest recovery. Buyers are still holding aloof and the general feeling is uncertain

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. Shares were quoted at Rs. 1626/4 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1640/- The opening decline attracted short covering and Defds. rallied at Rs. 1630/-. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 296/- Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 24/4 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 20/4.

Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 342/8. Kohinoor mill shares were quoted at Rs. 255/- Swadeshi mills were placed at Rs. 132/-.

In the miscellaneous Section Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 14/9. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 175/- while Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 388/12.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	341	4	0
Kohinoor (3)	254	8	0
Century (12)	235	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (10)	232	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	141	0	0
Simplex (10)	169	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	142	8	0
Indore (4)	82	8	0
Gokak	195	8	0
Swan (25)	362	0	0
Finlay (20)	258	0	0
Morarji (15)	165	0	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	9	6
I United Ord (1-5-6)	8	6	6
I United Defd (0-4)	1	10	0
Madhusudan (6)	77	8	0
Podar (10)	116	4	0
Khatau (14) XD	170	0	0
Standard (6)	152	8	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord (21)	296	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1630	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 7 1/2)	127	4	0
Indian Iron (1) X.D.	24	3	0
Ben. Steel Corpn (0-12)	20	5	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	175	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	385	10	0
Belapur (14)	216	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-4)	53	0	0
Scindia Steam	14	11	6
Pre. Construction (4)	80	12	0
Tata Chemical	8	11	0
Tata Oil (2)	33	4	4
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	9	3	6
Indian Copper (0-1-4-1/4) X. D.	3	2	3
Alcock (17-8)	276	4	0
Wimco (11)	210	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	143	8	0
Andhra Valley (30) X.D.	1345	0	0
Tata Power X.D.	1470	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	40	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	123	12	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	105	0	0
Colaba (4)	71	0	0
New City (15)	165	0	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	601	4	0
Bharat (2)	21	2	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	148	12	0
Dawn (6)	50	8	0
Laxmi (10)	582	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (3)	158	12	0
Western (160)	3300	0	0
Sholapur	1500	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	43	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	141	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	21	4	0
New United Mills (1)	19	13	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8) XD	107	13	0
Ahmedabad New	105	15	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	115	0	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	11	4	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	123	12	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1786	4	0
Imperial New (10)	443	12	0
Central New (1-8)	65	12	0
Central New (1-8)	69	0	0
Bank of India (3)	156	12	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (8-8)	117	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	12	0
United Com. (2)	35	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	72	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4770	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	12	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	2	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	8	0
Universal (0-8)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	6	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	24	12	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	95	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	0	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	145	10	0
Burma Petrol	0	14	0
Mackenzie (6)	76	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	237	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	8	0
Indian Invest Trust (4-8)	69	0	0
Dharamsey Chem (4+1)	52	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	0	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	8	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	137	8	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	54	12	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	89	0	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry XD	140	0	0
Killick New	82	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	177	8	0
Bengal Steel	106	0	0
Indian Iron	106	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1157	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1255	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	120	0	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	281	4	0
Central India (5)	503	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	....		
Tata Chemical (3)	121	14	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	92	8	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	71	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	95	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	0	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	101	0	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	162	9	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	56	4	0
Osmanshahi	61	0	0
Ajmashahi (6)	62	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India	41	8	0
Air-India nternational	59	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	81	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	6	5	0
Rally Ord.	70	0	0
Rally Pref.	67	0	0
Tata Loco	68	0	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Magsar	2550 to 2580
Maha	2465 to 2495

Castorseeds Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Opening	125/4
Highest	126/8
Lowest	124/8
Close	126/4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

The local bullion market was quiet today with moderate liquidation. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 147-10 and improved at Rs. 147-12 under small buying support. But with renewed selling silver declined at Rs. 147-2 and steadied at Rs. 147-4. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 147-2.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 80-8 and after declining at Rs. 80-7 advanced at Rs. 80-13 and steadied at Rs. 80-11. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 81 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58-12.

Later on there was increased selling and Silver declined at Rs. 146-2 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 80-6. Silver arrivals were 37 to 38 and the offtake was 6 to 7 bars Gold arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the offtake was 5 to 6 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	146	5	0
Forward		146	7	0
Ready Gold		80	9	0
Forward		80	7	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, November 29.

The produce market was quiet today with limited business. Groundnuts. Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 32/- Bombay Bold at Rs. 30/4 and Madras Coromandal Rs. 30/8. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21/1 and Khursani at Rs. 28/12. Castorseeds Behar were placed at Rs. 29/8 and Kanpur at Rs. 39/4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold D. J.	29	0	0
Khandesh New	32	0	0
Bold Ready	30	4	0
Ground Oil Railway Receipts	16	10	6
December	16	1	6
January	15	11	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	28	8	0
Satna small ready	26	4	0
Oil	15	2	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	125	4	0
Ready Madras quality	31	4	0
Oil First Pressure	19	6	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

PARIS GOLD PRICES

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPA): On the French Bourse on Friday the price of a gram of gold was quoted at 494 francs.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

MILLS
Apollo 2/9/6
B. Dyeing 340, 42/8, 41/4
Bradbury 601/4
C. India 139, 41/8. 41
C. Pref. 503/12
Century 235, 36/4, 3[illegible]
Colaba 71, 71/4, 71
Finlay 258
Gokak 195, 95/8
I. U. Defd. 1/10
I. U. Ord. 8/7, 8/5/6, 8/6/6
Indore 82/8
Kohinoor 253, 55[illegible]8, 54/8
New Great 143, 42/8
Sholapur 150
Simplex 169/8, 69
Swadeshi 232/8, 33/8, 32/2
Swan 362
Tata Mill 43/4, 43/8, 43/4
B. Steam 35/4
Scindia 14/9, 14/11, 14/10 14/11/6

BANKS
Baroda 117
Central 65/12, 66/4, 65/12
C. New 69
Imperial 1787/8, 90 86/4
I. New 443/12
India 156/4, 56[illegible]12
Union 6/13
U. Commercial 35/8

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 107-8, 7-13
Amalgamated 11-4
Hydro 143, 43-8
Power 1470, 67-8, 70
New India 42-12
Oriental 4770

STEELS
B. Steel 20-6, 20-5
I. Iron 24-3-6, 24-5, 24-2-6, 24-4, 24-3
Tata Defd 1626-4, 31-4, 25, 33-12, 30
Tata Ord. 296, 96-8, 95-8, 96-8, 96
Tata IInd Pref. 127-8, 27-4

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 276-4
A. Cement 173-12, 76, 75-4, 75-12
Belapur 216-8, 16, 17, 16-8
B.B. Old 383-12, 86-4, 85-10
B.B. New 145-10
B.I.C. 9-3-6, 9, 9-3, 9-4, 9-3-6
Dharamsey 52
I. Copper 3-2, 3-2-3
Rayon 54-12
Rayon Pref. 71
P. Const. 80-4, 80-8, 80, 81, 80-12
Shivrajpur 53
Tata Chem. 8-14, 8-13-6, 8-15-6 8-15
Tata Pref 121-14
Tata Oil 32-12, 33-8, 33-4
Wimco 210

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 105-15
Ahmedabad Elec. Right 0-1-0
Ahmedabad Elec. Coupon 0-3-0
B. Suburban Elec. Coupon 3
B.I.G. Pref. 144

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	5
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	7
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	4
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	12
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	4
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	10
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	2
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	8
3 % Loan 1986 later	..	83	2
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	3
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3¼% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% Bombay 1962		98	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
3½% Madras 1962		97	12
3½% U. P. 1962		97	12
3¾ M. P. 1962		97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		98	0
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		97	10
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal 1954		103	8

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 27th November 1952	108430	Bales.
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 27th November 1952	246400	Bales.
Same period last year	255033	Bales
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th November 1952	406910	Bales.
Same time last year	247402	Bales

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, November 29.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	0	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	3	0
120 D. Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	5	0
150 D. Box Nov.	648	0	0
150 D. Box Dec.	651	0	0
2/40 Staple Nov.	690	0	0
2/40 Staple Dec.	670	0	0

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPA): The pepper market on Friday was quiet with Malabar spot December and January all remaining unchanged while Lampong December was quoted round 8sh 7½ d, Muntok unoffered and Sarawak December being 10s 6d.

Tin market was easier Friday. Spot marked down 3-3/4 to 956½ and three months down 2½ to 942-3/4. Turnover was 205 tons—100 for cash. Closing prices Spot buyers 958 sellers 959 business 958. Three months buyers 942½ sellers 943 business 943. SETTLEMENT 958. In the earlier session tin prices were buyers 957 sellers 958 with business nil. Three months buyers 943 sellers 943½ with business again nil.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, November 28.

Grain prices generally showed a firm undertone early on short-covering prompted by the cold weather in the main grain belt together with trade reports of improved feeding demand for grains. The upturn however attracted increased near month liquidation based on expectations of liberal tenders against December contracts. Yesterday Germany again made moderate purchases

CHICAGO WHEAT

December 2.33-7/8.
March 2.40-7/8 to 2.41.
May 2.44-3/8 to 2.44-1/2.
July 2.41-5/8 to 2.41-3/4.

BOMBAY STATE TAKES UP BANDHARA SCHEME

Rs. 10 Lakhs To Be Spent: Work For 6,000 Labourers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has sanctioned the execution of the Bandhara Scheme at Sayad-Nager across River Panzara, in West Khandesh District, as scarcity work. It is estimated to cost Rs. 10,00,000, out of which Rs. 4,00,000 will be spent by the end of February next.

The first stage of the scheme, which is now sanctioned, will provide actual annual irrigation to 8,000 acres and will have a command on 17,000 acres.

More than 80 per cent of this work will be earth-work capable of being done by unskilled labour. The work will provide labour to about 6,000 persons for many months and will irrigate the scarcity-affected areas of Dhulia Taluka.

The Government has also sanctioned the execution of bunding works, as scarcity relief measure, in Sindkheda and Shirpur Talukas of West Khandesh District. These works will cover an area of 2,000 acres and are estimated to cost Rs. 70,000.

In East Khandesh District, 19 more test scarcity works are being undertaken. Seventeen of them are road works, one is a metal-breaking work and the remaining one a quarry work.

The Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,60,000 to execute these works through the agency of the Public Works Department.

Forty-nine more wagon loads of hay is being despatched to Ahmednagar District immediately — 19 wagon loads to Ahmednagar Taluka, 12 to Shrigonda Taluka, nine to Wambori Taluka, eight to Rahuri Taluka and one to Kopargaon Taluka.

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL OF U.N. MEN

Afghan Government Denies Radio Report

KABUL, Nov. 29 (PTI): Official quarters in Kabul described as 'entirely incorrect" a foreign radio report that United Nations personnel had been prohibited by the Afghan Government to travel in the northern provinces on the borders of Russia following a protest by the Soviet Government.

These quarters said that United Nations personnel, who were working under the direction of the Afghan Government for economic progress of the country "are able to travel in all parts of the country without any restriction"

DEPUTY MINISTER'S ELECTION HELD VOID

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29(PTI): The West Bengal Election Tribunal today declared void the election of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Molik, a Deputy Minister in the West Bengal Government, to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the double-member Burwan Khargram Constituency in Murshidabad district. The election of the Scheduled Caste candidate Mr. Sudhir Mandal from the same constituenty was also declared void.

This is the second time that an election to the State Assembly has been nullified by the Tribunal.

Congressman's Election To Assembly Held Void

COIMBATORE, Nov. 29 (PTI): The election of Mr. A. K. Subbaraya Gounder (Congress) to the Madras Assembly from Kangayam (Coimbatore District) constituency was declared void by the Election Tribunal here yesterday.

Mr. Muthuswamy Gounder whose nomination for this seat had been rejected, had field the petitions.

The Tribunal, in its judgment, held that there was no defect in the nomination papers field by the petitioner and that even if there was any, it was not substantive.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

Quick Disposal In Western Railway

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the meeting of the Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Gondal, held at Gondal yesterday under the Chaimanship of Mr. K. P. Mushran, General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay, after review of the action taken in the matter arising out of the discussion at the previous meeting held in August last, the Committee noted the satisfactory position in regard to claims. It showed a decrease in the number of claims outstanding at the close of the quarter ending September 30, 1952 as compared with the previous quarter. The number of claims disposed of and paid showed an increase as compared with the previous period. Continued efforts to settle claims with all possible rapidity have brought down the average time in settlement of claims from 76 days in the preceding quarter to 70 days in the quarter ending 30th September 1952. In spite of the large number of old cases that were transferred from the ex-Saurashtra Rly. the number of claims outstanding has been kept down to the minimum.

The items on the agenda relating to the usual subjects, viz. financial results of the railway, inspection of the catering arrangements by the Rly. Doctors and Officers, ticketless travel, Priority for passenger amenity works, were then discussed.

The subjects brought forward by Mr. Nathalal M. Shah relating chiefly to catering arrangements on Gondal Region, and by Mr. P. K. Shukla regarding chiefly the difficulties experienced by mercantile community at Porbunder due to the change of Rly. timings from 1st October 1952, were then discussed.

KEROSENE LICENSING ORDER WITHDRAWN

BOMBAY, Saturday. Government has removed all the existing restrictions over Kerosene Oil and Light Diesel oil throughout the State with effect from December 1, 1952. Licences for dealing in Kerosene Oil in the Bombay Rationed Area will, therefore, be not necessary from that date.

Rationing Offices To Be Closed On Dec. 1

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Rationing Head Office as well as all Civil Supplies Godowns, the Permit Office, the Central Skim Milk Powder Depot at 'D' Block of Rayah Grain Market, Musjid Bunder, and the Skim Milk Powder Distribution Depots at Bandra and Kurla and Government Godowns of Skim Milk Powder will remain closed on Monday, December 1 on account of "Id-e-Milad."

All Government Grain Shops and the Parel and Andheri Godowns will remain open as usual on the holiday.

Terrorist Apprehended

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 29 (PTI): Muthrasi Tiruputamma, stated to be an underground terrorist for the last four years, was apprehended by the Manfikonda police when the latter raided Chintapalli village in Nalgonda District on November 24, it was officially stated here yesterday.

MODERN WRITERS

FRANCOIS BONDY'S ANALYSIS

BOMBAY, Saturday. M. Francois Bondy, noted Swiss publicist and Secretary of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, said here today that modern writers were not the creators of their age, but they tried to be the witnesses of it. Unlike their predecessors they were not interested in individuals, though they were in political and social experiments.

M. Bondy who was addressing the All-India Centre of the P.E.N., on "New Trends in European Literature and Arts," stated at the outset that it was not the trend that mattered. What actually mattered were the individual works of art.

M. Bondy admitted that the modern European writers were still overshadowed by the creative outburst of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the present one. However, nothing comparable to that creative outburst was found in the present-day literature, added M. Bondy.

The Swiss publicist said that the whole European literature was a constant change for clarification and the right to produce free literature had ceased to exist in countries east of Iron Curtain. He added that literature became pure propaganda, it ceased to be noble and interesting and ultimately died out.

FORUM FOR LONELY

In reply to a question about the objective of the Congress for Cultural Freedom of which he is the secretary, Mr. Bondy explained this provided a forum of writers who usually felt lonely, to come together. At a time when the right to free expression was in peril, some of them had felt the need to associate themselves in the defence of their freedom. They also craved for a feeling of solidarity which was provided by an international organization like the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

M. Bondy said that within the Congress were to be found writers holding conflicting views like Andre Gide and Mauriac, both of whom were among the founders of that body. Similarly in France they had Socialists as well as Gaullists like Andre Malrau within their ranks.

The Congress also provided assistance to the refugee writers from behind the Iron Curtain through a fund created by Arthur Koestler and other writers.

COMMONWEALTH ESSAY COMPETITION

To encourage an interest in Commonwealth affairs, the Overseas League, through its Delhi Branch, is offering prizes of Rs. 500, Rs 100 and Rs. 50 for the best essays written by students in India on the subject "India's Contribution to the Ideals of the Commonwealth of Nations."

Boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 19 years who are attending school or college in India, who are nationals of India or some other Commonwealth country, are eligible to compete Essays of between 2000 and 5000 words in length, written in English, should reach the League's Delhi Branch not later than March 15 1953.

School principals and others interested are invited to write for further details to Mr. B. Sen, Chairman of the Committee, Over Seas League, Delhi Branch, 107, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

NOEL COWARD DENIES RED CHARGE

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI-AFP): Well-known British playwright and composer, Noel Coward, who was mentioned by one of the witnesses in the Slansky Treason Trial in Prague, yesterday denied ever having been a member of the British Intelligence service.

NAGPUR The Nagpur Corporation on Saturday approved the construction of a 150-feet long temporary bund on the river Kanhan to meet the possible water supply scarcity in coming summer.

News From U. S. Markets

COTTON PRICES CLOSE ON LOWER GROUND

Better Sentiment On Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPA).

COTTON PRICES closed on lower ground on Friday after swaying in uncertainty over a range of 24 points. Activity came in spurts but the overall volume was smaller as traders recovered from the holiday and anticipated the weekend.

An upsetting factor at the close was decline of 13 points in Mid-November farm parity price report which declined to 34.22.

Operators recently convinced that the market was ready for good technical recovery following the decline of 25 dollars per bale for September highs found confidence wavering because of the persistent selling in the nearby months with the lead in spot interests being credited with putting upward of 15,000 bales into the ring on Friday.

The market opened off three to up five points, edged to gains of 11 to 21 points and then slosed one to ten lower.

Following are the day's prices:

Deliv.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				35 00
Dec	34.85	34.98	34.74	34.75
Mar	35.50	35.63	35.42	35.43
May	35.38	36.03	35.77	35.72
July	35.92	36.16	35.80	35.93
Oct	34.75	34.85	34.65	31.66
Dec	34.65	34.79	34.60	34.61
Mar	34.65	34.75	34.57	34.60
May		34.66	34.60	34.56
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				34.25
Dec	34.78	34.90	34.71	34 74
Mar	35.48	35.54	35 41	35.45
May	35.82	35.00	35.75	35.84
July	35.96	36.15	35.86	35.97
Oct	34.77	34.80	34.65	34.65
Dec		34.78	34.68	34.61
Mar	34.60	34.61	34.59	34.57
May		34.67	34.54	34.53

WALL STREET

Railroad shares with gains ranging to two points sparked the Stock market on Friday on to increased volume. Outside of rails improvements were largely fractional with high prices and oils not joining the upswing.

Dealings totalled 2,160,000 and of the 1,182 issues traded 618 advanced, 300 declined and 264 remained unchanged.

Forecasts of highly favourable earnings for carriers and other industries bolstered the market considerably. Also contributing was the expectation that the Republican administration would become highly favourable to business. Since the Eisenhower victory the market added over 5,000,000,000 to the valuation.

Curb trading comprised 510,000 with the valuation of bonds at 4,890,000 dollars.

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

Ahmedabad stock exchange was steady today. Closing quotations:—

Calico 281-8, Ambika 282, Arvind 688, Deferred 1630, Atul 95-8, New Shorok 498, Monogram 132-8, Mafat Fine 310, Ashok 386-4.

Calico opened 281-8, high 282-8, low 281, closed 282-8; Ambika opened 281-8, high 282-8, closed 282; Arvind opened 688, high 690, closed 688; Deferred opened 1629, high 1632, low 1626, closed 1630; Atul opened 95, high 96, closed 95-8; New Shorok opened 497 high 499, closed 498.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

Cotton rollerginned December delivery 289-F, 68-8, NT, 67, Four F 60-8, Desi Sind 58-8, Desi Punjabs 52-53.

Market closed steady but trading small and foreigners watching results of London Conference. Since first September arrivals into Karachi about 295 thousands bales against shipments 250 thousands bales out of which about 150 thousands bales old crop. Sind crop estimated 8 to 8 and quarter lakhs bales which is one lakh bales larger than last year.

Cottonseeds 7-4, Gold 82-10.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE PRICES

HONG KONG, Nov. 28 (UPA): Hong Kong dollars 6.0575 were quoted on Friday against one US dol. for cash and 6.08 for TT. HG dol. 15.60 were quoted against one pound sterling while HG dol. 278.375 were the price of a tael of gold.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9-00 p.m. Rs. 1,632-8/35.

DENTONIC
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
Especially
FOR YOU..
You need a good dentrifice to strengthen your gums, brighten your teeth, disinfect your mouth and freshen your breath.
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GANDHI-SMUTS PACT BLAMED

Outcry Against Indians In Natal

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 29 (PTI).

INDIANS in South Africa were the subject of a heated debate by Natal Nationalists at a meeting of the Natal Nationalist Congress in Newcastle on Thursday cables PTI correspondent.

The South African Minister of Lands, Mr. J. G. Strydom (known as the lion of the north—he is leader of the Nationalists in Transvaal) declared during the discussion that it was no use approaching India and Pakistan with a request that they accept repatriation of Indians from South Africa. "The attitude of these countries is almost fanatical against South Africa", he said. "Should India and Pakistan at some future date change their attitude towards South Africa, the time will be opportune to raise the matter of repatriation.

TO SOMALILAND

The resolution which was discussed at the meeting asked that every Indian in South Africa be repatriated "to his fatherland" or to British Somaliland, a remote territory far North of Africa.

One delegate asked that failing repatriation, could not Indians be placed in one big Ghetto "where a parasite could live on a parasite?"

Another commented that since the Government had powers to deport the South African-born Germans to Germany, there was no reason why Government could not deport "these parasites" to India.

Suggestions were also made that Indians be sent to Marion Island —a remote island claimed by South Africa in the Antartic circle—or that British Government be asked whether it could not provide an island or territory for them.

WILL CHURCHILL OBLIGE?

Mr. Strydom raised a big laugh among the assembled Nationalists by commenting that he would inform Prime Minister Dr. Malan of the feelings of Natal regarding Indians, and possibly Dr. Malan might find sometime Mr. Churchill in such a good mood that he might do something to relieve South Africa of its burden.

Mr. Strydom, who dismissed the possibility of repatriation while India and Pakistan were "so fanatical," blamed the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement made before World War One relating to immigration of Indians into South Africa for many of South Africa's troubles. He admitted that repatriation, if it was possible, was an ideal solution, but it could be carried out only in the country conquered in war or by agreement with countries to which repatriation was sought.

The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, he said, allowed immigration of wives of Indians living in South Africa and certain special classes of Indians.

RESCIND THE AGREEMENT

The Congress eventually decided to ask Dr. Malan's Government to rescind Smuts-Gandhi Agreement at the earliest possible moment, and also take steps to enforce at the earliest possible moment the Groups Areas Act in the strictest manner in order to achieve residential segregation of Indian communities in the South African cities. This demonstration of "firm" attitude to Indian problem was regarded in Johannesburg as a bid to capture the votes of Natal whites in next April's elections by playing on anti-Indian prejudice which is latent in the province.

The leader of the South African opposition in Parliament, Mr. J. G. N. Strauss himself recently declared that United Party was in favour of repatriation.

AUTHENTICITY TO BE TESTED?

Illegal immigration of Indians from India on a large scale has been rumoured recently and it has been stated that recent incident involving delays of Indian passengers arriving by ships in Durban from India by immigration authorities was caused by the authorities under the guise of T.B. tests for taking blood smears from Indian women and children in order to establish authenticity of paternity claims.

This has been denied by both the authorities and responsible Indian leaders, but numerous allegations of large scale smuggling of Indians are still current.

Views expressed by Natal Nationalist Congress however provided adequate pointer to anti-Indian atmosphere which has been created among the South African followers of Apartheid policy by recent aggressive utterances of the South African Government spokesmen and discussions in the United Nations which were initiated by India.

Stricter Ban On Africans

PRETORIA, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter). The South African Government yesterday made it an offence for any person to permit or to address any meeting of more than ten Africans.

A notice in a Government Gazette Extraordinary provides a fine not exceeding 300 sterling or imprisonment for not more than three years for contravention of regulations banning meetings of Africans or for inciting the Africans to break the law.

The notice says anyone who, without the permission of a chief or headman and written approval of a native Commissioner or Magistrate holds, addresses or presides at any meeting at which more than ten Africans are present, or who permits any meeting at any place under his control, is guilty of an offence.

One of the regulations in the notice reads: "Any person who at any time uses language or behaves in a manner or does any act or thing calculated to cause natives to resist and contravene any law, or to prevail upon them to obstruct the administration of any laws, shall be guilty of an offence."

This is believed here to mean that any newspaper which publishes or any news agency which issues any report of a statement by a non-European leader calling on Africans for a general strike or for defiance of any law will be guilty of an offence.

Publication of any report which might have the effect of inciting Africans to resist any law might be held to be an offence, it is believed

PAKISTAN 'CAN'T EXIST WITHOUT KASHMIR'

Mahmood Hussain's Speech

LAHORE, Nov. 29 (PTI). Pakistan's Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Dr. Mahmood Hussain said yesterday that it was "impossible for Pakistan to exist and make progress without Kashmir."

Inaugurating the District Muslim League Conference at Dera-Ismail Khan, he said Pakistan's policy was to find a solution of the Kashmir dispute through peaceful means. But he thought one thing was certain, that Kashmir was to be a part of Pakistan.

The Minister expressed the view that most of the Hindu leaders who were against the establishment of akistan from the beginning were not yet reconciled to it and were thinking of undoing it.

U. N. Council Meeting On Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council meeting on Kashmir is expected next week, it was learned yesterday.

The Pakistan delegation made a request for the meeting and the Indian delegation was informed of it by the United Nations Secretariat.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan is anxious to address the Council as soon as possible.

Japan's Trade Minister Quits

NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE SEQUEL

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Trade Minister Hayato Ikeda resigned today after receiving a vote of no confidence from the Diet (Lower House) yesterday.

Agriculture Minister Sankuro Ogasawara has succeeded him.

The no-confidence vote came out of a statement he made regarding the suicide of several small businessmen because of business failure

He reiterated a statement he made as Finance Minister in March 1950 when he said "if we are going to reconstruct the nation's economy, we cannot but help ignore a few sacrifices.

QUARREL OVER A TITLE

EDINBURGH (Scotland) Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Scottish Covenant Association, which seeks to re-establish a Scottish Parliament, yesterday urged the High Commissioners of of New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and South Africa to support them in their fight over Queen Elizabeth's title.

The Covenant maintains that it is incorrect for the queen to be known as Elizabeth the Second when the Tudor Queen Elizabeth who reigned from 1558-1603 had no sovereignty over Scotland which was not at that time in the Union.

LOAN FROM FINANCE CORPORATION

Only Two Co-op. Societies Applied

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (PTI):— The Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. M. C. Shah, in reply to a question in the House of the People yesterday said that only two co-operative societies from a single State applied to the Industrial Finance Corporation for financial assistance. One of them withdrew the application later and a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs was granted to the other. He added that the society in receipt of the loan was engaged in the manufacture of sugar.

Next Sabha President

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has proposed Mr. N. C. Chatterjee M.P., as President of the thirtieth session of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Bhopal.

RETURNED TO BRITISH CUSTODY

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (PTI-Reuter).

Japanese authorities today returned to British custody two soldiers they had held on armed robbery charges.

The two soldiers are Private J. J. Patton of the Australian Army and Sapper D. Hepples of the Brtsh Royal Engineers.

XAVIER APOSTLE OF THE INDIES

(Continued From Page 3)

over a lakh of Rupees for the success of the exposition. Transport such as ocean liners, trains, and buses have all turned their attention towards the convenience of the public. Hotels have been booked well in advance, people have already begun to arrive to avoid the rush, and Goa has already become a centre of hustle and din.

With the solemn vespers concluded on December 2nd, the body of the Saint will be exposed in the church of Bom Jesu, but will be carried to the neighbouring Cathedral of Se for public veneration because of its vastness and to cater for the thousands that will pour in from day to day. The exposition is normally fixed to last a month.

DOUBLE REBUFF TO MALAN RAJ

(Continued From Page 9)

petent to invalidate any Act of the British Parliament.

Invalidated

In accordance with this view, the Government of Dr. D. F. Malan enacted by the ordinary procedure the Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1951, which amended Sec. 35 of the South Africa Act, removed the Coloured Voters from common electoral roll in the Cape Province and put them on a separate racial roll. The Act was challenged on the ground that it was enacted by the ordinary procedure and not the special procedure. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in its now famous Judgment of the 20th March 1952, invalidated the Act on the ground that the special procedure was still binding, notwithstanding the STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER and the STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICA ACT.

Second Time

Unable to get the necessary two-thirds majority in a joint session for the re-enactment of the invalidated Act the Malan Government enacted by the ordinary procedure the High Court of Parliament Act to review the decisions of the Supreme Court. And the High Court of Parliament duly reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court and validated the invalidated Act.

In the meanwhile, the High Court of Parliament Act was itself challenged in the Cape Division of the Supreme Court by some private parties. The South African Government, surprisingly enough, admitted its jurisdiction to review the judgment of the High Court of Parliament, and lost its case.

Even more surprising it appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and lost again! As has been stated already, if the High Court of Parliament took itself seriously as the final court of appeal, it would have found the Cape Division of the Supreme Court guilty of contempt of court, and convicted the judges. Instead, the Malan Government announced that it would abide by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and seek to eliminate the special procedure in the South African Act by adopting the special procedure.

Several intriguing constitutional questions were canvassed during the Parliamentary debates and the judicial proceedings. Was South Africa constitutionally sovereign and independent and democratic like Great Britain and America? If so, was the special procedure for the amendments of certain sections in the South Africa Act, which was a British Act, derogate from South Africa's Sovereignty? In its judgment of the 20th March 1952, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held that the South Africa was sovereign and independent, but the special procedure was binding still. It cited the analogy of America which was sovereign but which could not on that account ignore the special procedure for the amendment of its Constitution. During the course of the Parliamentary Debates, the status of India was also referred.

Constitutional Vs. Political

It may be suggested that today South Africa, India, USA and UK are POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT and equal in status, but their constitutional status is not on a par. The UK has been both politically independent and constitutionally sovereign right through. The USA was a dependency of UK to start with, but subsequently achieved both political independence and constitutional sovereignty. South Africa and India were also dependencies of UK; they have since achieved political independence but not constitutional sovereignty. The USA broke off constitutional continuity with UK by her revolution and attained constitutional sovereignty. But South Africa and India have not broken off constitutional continuity and have not attained constitutional sovereignty, for the reason that they have no CONSTITUTIONAL WAY to achieve constitutional sovereignty.

Britain And Dominions

The Constitution of USA was not an Act of the British Parliament, even, PRO FORMA and derived no constitutional sanctions from it. The South Africa Act was an Act of the British Parliament. The Status of South Africa Act, declaring South Africa's sovereignty, was enacted by the South African Parliament which was itself created by the South Africa Act, a British Act.

The British Parliament, is CONSTITUTIONALLY COMPETENT to amend the South Africa Act, though nothing is more POLITICALLY IMPROBABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE.

The Statute of Westminster, which conferred equality of status on South Africa, is itself an Act of the British Parliament, and can be amended by it.

The relations between constitutional sovereignty and political independence was thus brought out by Lord Sankey, sometime Lord Chancellor of England:

> It is doubtless true that the power of the Imperial Parliament to pass on its own initiative any legislation it thought fit, extending to Canada remains unimpaired; indeed, the Imperial Parliament could, as a matter of abstract law, repeal or disregard section 4 of the Statute. But that is theory and has no relation to realities. (THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER AND DOMINION STATUS by K. C. Wheare, 4th edition, 1949. 9.152).

Sovereign is sovereign. The sovereignty of the British Parliament is indestructible by Parliament. The British Parliament, by a self-denying ordinance, as it were, can refrain from exercising its sovereignty in a given case, but it cannot limit it.

K. C. Wheare took the view that, while no Parliament could constitutionally destroy the sovereignty of the British Parliament, the COURTS could do so, but only for political reasons, as distinguished from constitutional ones. The Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court in its judgment of the 20th March 1952, declared that it was bound only by the laws of South Africa and none else.

In Case Of India

The case of India is substantially similar to that of South Africa. The Constitutions of both were drafted locally and not by the British Parliament. Since the South African Constitution was drafted before the Statute of Westminster was enacted, it was formally enacted by the British Parliament. In the case of India the Indian Independence Act, which is also a British Act like the Statute of Westminster, preceded the Indian Constitution Act, and gave it previous constitutional sanction, as it were. The Supreme Court in India, by taking the oath to the Indian Constitution Act, has also declared like the South African Supreme Court that it was bound by the laws of the Indian Parliament and no other.

Notwithstanding the Preamble to the Indian Constitution, which resembles that of the American Constitution, the constitutional sovereignty over India is still vested in the British Parliament, though all the four, South Africa, America, Britain and India, are on a par with regards their political independence.

And that should be enough.

Sovereignty

There was much debate that the special procedure prescribed to amend certain section in the South Africa Act limited the sovereignty of South Africa. The South African Supreme Court pointed out that there was no conflict between the two, and quoted the example of America which was sovereign, though its Constitution could not be amended except by a special procedure. It should be noted, however, that, while America is as sovereign as England, its Congress is not on a par with the British Parliament. Sovereignty rests with the electorate in both. In America the Constitution intervenes between the sovereign electorate and the Congress it created. To the extent that the electorates in South Africa and India are constitutionally sovereign, their Parliaments are limited by their constitutions, as in the case of America.

The Constitutions of India, South Africa and America are not as democratic as the Constitution of England, for their Constitutions are not amendable by the ordinary process of the bare majority of members present and voting.

The need for larger majorities for constitutional amendment means the veto of the minority, which is not exactly democratic. Democracy of the living present is operative only in United Kingdom; in America, South Africa and India it is dictatorship of the dead past.

The provision for the amendment of the Constitution by a more-than-ordinary-majority opens the door to judicial review of Parliamentary legislation. Such review is an evil inasmuch as the executive, which is the appointing authority, is irresistibly tempted to appoint judges not only for their judicial competence but also for their political sympathies. Nothing can be a greater evil than "political judges." To accept democracy and fight shy of its inescapable implications can only create deadlocks and aggravate political disharmony. Enlightened public opinion is the only sanction for political wisdom in a democracy, and not the dead hand of the past, or the dictatorship of a minority, or political-judiciary.

talking of BOOKS

NEW APPROACH TO ASIAN PROBLEMS

Douglas Advocates New Slant In Point 4 As Revolutionary Weapon

BEYOND THE HIGH HIMALAYAS. BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS. DOUBLEDAY. 353 pp. $5.00.

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS is not only an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but also a world-traveller, explorer and writer ('Of Men and Mountains and Strange Lands and Friendly People). He started out in July 1951 with the innocent idea of climbing the Himalayan mountain-passes and gathering exotic plants for the Smithsonian Institute. His road led over Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir and India. Although he was firmly determined that his third book—Beyond the High Himalayas—would be only a travelogue, the problems and peoples of the regions through which he passed so touched his heart and mind that he was compelled to write a book in which discussion of present-day political questions is blended with descriptions of mountain-panoramas, customs and superstitions, writes Joseph R. Fiszman in the "New Leader".

Entangled Kashmir

The problems which Justice Douglas met on his trek are manifold and yet they all have their roots in the same causes. These are the problems of land for the peasants, the absolute power of the clergy and the feudal lords (often one and the same), the incredible poverty (entire families living on a yearly cash income of two dollars), social hygiene, technological progress, polygamy, polyandry and prostitution—the last three all a result of economic conditions and deep-rooted tradition.

We read of the problems besetting Pakistan (up to now, very few Americans have heard of the Pathans and their aspirations for independence), India and Afghanistan; and the burning question of Kashmir, where religious sentiment, cultural ties, and political and economic interests are so hopelessly entangled.

We read of Russia's imperialist designs in Asia, of the role of Communist China and, finally, of America's stake in Tibet, the strategic, but little-known roof of the world.

The Justice did not visit Tibet itself, which was already flooded by Chinese Communist armies when he arrived. However, he stopped at Ladakh, hard on the border of Tibet, which, although it belongs to India, is ethnographically, socially, culturally and religiously a part of Tibet, and thus had an opportunity to observe at close hand the impact and meaning of the latest events.

Lamas And Bandits

In Ladakh, as in Tibet, the influence of the lamas is absolute. Aided by the prevailing illiteracy, superstition and extreme poverty, they hold the people in their grip, extorting various forms of tribute, demanding high interest on loans, and living on the misery and toil of the impoverished farmers.

The lamas are also in league with local bandits, who do that part of the job which the lamas cannot very well do themselves.

Douglas discerns a Soviet imperialist scheme to win control of the Dalai Lama through the Chinese Communists and, through him, control of the entire Buddhist sphere of influence, which also includes Japan. This is a daring plan, in which Stalin seems to be succeeding. In Ladakh, significantly, Douglas did not find a trace of Communist organization or propaganda. The Kremlin much prefers to work

William O. Douglas

through the corrupt, backward lamaistic hierarchy.

Justice Douglas has a plan of his own for a counter-offensive. Communist China is a tremendous power, and, if it allies itself with Buddhism, the result could be catastrophe for the free world. Therefore, asks the Justice, "Why could we not pry Red China loose from Russia? Why was not the grand play on the chessboard of Asian politics a political settlement with Red China, leading to recognition?

"If it were practical to effect one, if Red China would come halfway, we could work with her on the diplomatic level."

And then he candidly adds: "Then we, rather than Russia, might become the indirect beneficiaries of the capture of the hierarchy of Buddhism by the Chinese."

This, it seems to this reviewer, is dangerous thought. After picturing the dark role of the autocratic lamaistic hierarchy and describing its alliance with Russia and China as a typically immoral example of Red imperialism, he urges the democracies to enter into an identical alliance. This proposal is hardly in accord with the Justice's theory about America's democratic role in the Far East, her constructive aims, and the "American" revolution, as he puts it, in Asia.

U. N. Stand In Korea

An inconsistency is also evident in his criticism of American policy in the Far East. He seems at one point not entirely certain of the righteousness of the United Nations' war in Korea ('Our policy in Asia was primarily military, not political.....The alliance between Soviet Russia and Red China was indeed being cemented by our military attitude toward the problems of Asia"), but fifteen pages further he remarks in passing that 'the initial moves of the United Nations in Korea were psychologically sound by Asian standards."

It is obvious that a show of physical strength, without accompanying positive social action, will not yield beneficial results in Asia, but neither will appeasement of Mao Tse-tung. Perhaps there was a moment when such a move might have got us somewhere (in 1949), but that moment has passed.

What more proof do we need than what is happening around the negotiating tables at Panmunjom and Britian's frustrating experiences since recognizing Red China?

On Point Four

At the same time, Douglas utters justified criticism of the present system of distributing aid under the Point Four Programme. He is against million-dollar loans which often benefit only short-sighted local politicians. Instead, he advocates constructive aid on the village level, among the peasants; and wants us to send more teams of young, enthusiatic Americans—doctors, educators and technicians—who would learn the language of the natives and live among them, bringing them not only our modern technology but our democratic ideals. These missionaries of democracy would accomplish-more than short-close visits by experts to the big cities of Asia, and certainly more than flying visits by junketing Congressmen. A hundred dollars given to the village carries more meaning than a million given to the city politicians.

Justice Dougals is for utilizing Asian discontent and transforming the great Revolution of Asia into an "American" revolution, based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Thus, Russia would be unable to play its present hypocritical role of the great liberator. He writes:

"America in its new role of world leadership will either promote the revolution or will promote the perpetuation of feudalism. When we do nothing, we promote feudalism. When we support reactionary governments, we promote feudalism. When we use ECA to 'stabilize the situation,' we promote feudalism. That is what we have done to date. This is the road to disaster."

The only question in my mind is whether the United States, with all our internal disagreements and narrow group interests, is prepared to assume, at least in the immediate future, the role of a revolutionizing power. We face a test which will decide the fate, not only of the people of Asia, but of the entire world. For such a test, one must be inwardly strengthened.

WHEN NAVY MESSAGE MISFIRED

Spicy Anecdotes From A Diplomat's Book

THE memoirs of diplomats do not often make entertaining reading. They are too diplomatic. Their pages are an embassy from which the distinguished author, long practised in extreme caution, does not willingly allow himself to emerge for the benefit of the alien reader.

If Viscount Mersey is an exception, it must be because his career has also embraced soldiering, travel, scholarship, authorship and collecting. His 'Journal and Memories' (Murray, 21s.) contains anecdotes enough to divert anyone, though they are to be found amidst an odd miscellany of historical commentary, anti-quarian notes and personal anthology, writes Arthur Lawrence in John O'London Weekly.

His best stories, not unnaturally, relate in one way or another to the diplomatic service. His predecessor at the Chancery at Peking found little to occupy him and, being of an artistic and restless temperament, would spend most of his official time visiting Japan, Indo-China and Malaya.

One September, when he had been away from the Legation for two or three months, he telegraphed to ask if his leave might be extended for some weeks. The telegram was sent in to the Minister, who wrote on it, "Yes; but I hope his summer vacation won't cut into his winter holiday."

NOT GOOD SPEAKERS

Diplomats, Lord Mersey tells us, are not usually considered good public speakers. He was present when a well-known and popular former British Ambassador, somewhat advanced in years, proposed the principal toast at a large dinner in London of the Anglo-German League.

He stood up and said, "Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing the toast of the Anglo-Swedish Fellowship." A number of voices shouted out "Anglo-German!" "Oh, yes," he said. "I mean Anglo-German, but I belong to so many of these societies that I mix them all up!"

At another large public banquet an Englishman sitting next to a Chinaman said to him after each course, "Likee soupee?" "Likee fishee?" in a friendly but rather patronizing way. At the end of dinner the Chinaman was called upon to speak and did so in excellent Balliol English. As he sat down he said to his neighbour, "Likee speechee?"

Queer things happen at official dinners. Lord Mersey quotes the story of an English business-man visiting a Balkan capital who took with him a letter of introduction to the King from a friend who had once met him at a cricket match. The King kindly asked him to dinner.

At the Palace the Englishman met a large party, but during the meal he lost his watch. Afterwards.... he told H.M. of his loss. The King said, "Whom were you sitting next to?" The Englishman said, "It was the Minister of Agriculture." The King said, "Leave it to me." He then went across the room to a group of people and soon came back with the watch. The Englishman thanked him effusively and boldly asked, "What did the Minister say?" The King hesitated slightly and then replied, "Well, I don't think he knows he's lost it yet."

THEFT AS PUBLICITY

On the subject of stolen property, the author records the chairman of a famous shipping company saying that stealing by passengers on board their biggest ships was phenomenal, and applied equally to all classes. The Company, however, did not worry about it unduly, for all the things were marked clearly "Cunard S. S. Company," and as they became dispersed over the world they served as a valuable advertisement!

Not quite such a good advertisement was the reputation of a British resident in Paris named Carr, who was a noted 'bon viveur', while his wife had a good many gentlemen friends. They were known locally as "Dining Car" and "Sleeping Car."

Lord Mersey's recollections go back a considerable way (when this journal opens, in August, 1940, he is sixty-eight and his last entry is for December, 1951). He discusses, from first-hand knowledge, the ceremonial and court customs of both the Victorian and the Edwardian court. Commenting on the large number of retainers which both monarchs would take with them on their travels, he quotes the tale of a duke going to shoot at Longleat and bringing a valet, a loader and a chauffeur; while the duchess had a maid and a footman. His host, Lord Bath, said to him, "I am sorry your gardener is not well."

VICTORIAN COURT

An official Victorian entertainment was the State Concert, "rather dull, though they were occasionally enlivened by amusing incidents."

At one a debutante asked a young officer standing by her, "Who is that black man in the gorgeous uniform; is he a general or an admiral?" "Oh, no," said her friend, "that is one of the Christy Minstrels; they are going to give a lighter turn as soon as Madame Patti has finished singing. Poor fellow, he's all alone; it would be a kindness if you would talk to him a bit about his performance." This the guileless girl proceeded to do, much to the surprise and annoyance of the black gentleman, who was the Minister of a transmarine Negro republic.

NAVAL JOKE

The author remarks that the Navy are terse in their communications, and gives an example.

Once at Port Said when a flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet was coming into port, it flew a signal, "Please send off Admiral's woman at once." The Port authorities were puzzled and answered, "Your signal not understood." The Flag Lieutenant, seeing that a flag had been omitted from his original signal, replied, "Insert washer between Admiral and woman." The laundress was then sent off.

Another story from Lord Mersey's Memories concerns an undergraduate who was quite incapable of passing some simple university examination, though he tried several times. Finally, he was told that unless he passed at his next attempt he would have to go down. This caused great dismay in his own college, for he was a good fellow as well as a useful oar; so his tutor went to see the prospective examiner and told him the position.

The examination took place, and to everyone's astonishment the youth passed successfully. A few days later his tutor saw the examiner again and expressed his

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister of India, has very graciously agreed to attend the fifteenth anniversary of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari unit, on Saturday, the 6th December, 1952, at 8 a.m., when also a children's reception will be accorded to him on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

The workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and of all the units affiliated to it are requested to attend the function together with as many children as possible at the Sheth Dhanji Devsey Rashtriyashala, near Jain Upashraya, Ghatkopar, and be present there latest at 7-15 a.m. The workers and the children are further requested to come in Balkan-ji-Bari uniform, wearing Balkan-ji-Bari badge.

All Well

Some new people had come to live next door to Christopher and Ann, and they had a puppy, a cream-coloured Peke called Ho Sing.

Both they, and the children, were very anxious to see how Mr. Portly would take this. "Ho Sing will certainly want to be friends," said his mistress as she talked to the children over the wall. "Because while we've been living with my mother he's been playing so happily with her cat. So he does like cats."

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari group in Mysore during their trip to South India.

"I don't see why Mr. Portly shouldn't like dogs," said Christopher thoughtfully. "Little dogs like Ho Sing, anyway."

But in spite of their trying to encourage him to jump down now and play with Ho Sing and his ball, Mr. Portly went on sitting on the wall, staring unblinkingly ahead.

"It is a bore," he was thinking, "to have to give up that garden to a dog!" And he sniffed disdainfully.

Then he sniffed again, and a thoughtful look came into his eye. "He certainly doesn't smell fierce, like those bouncy dogs across the road," he decided. "Perhaps he isn't". And he turned to watch Ho Sing.

The Peke grinned cheerfully up at him, patted his rubber ball with his paw, then darted off tantalisingly into the bushes.

The sight of that ball lying so red and so inviting there on the grass was too much for Mr. Portly. He stood up expectantly, and Ann and Christopher held their breath. Then he jumped down into the next-door garden, gave the ball a slosh with his paw right into the bushes, and sat back, purring.

Out bounced Ho Sing with the ball in his mouth, and, trotting forward, laid it at Mr. Portly's feet. Then back he darted into the bushes again, wuffing with delight.

So all was well. The game, once started, continued happily. And as the days passed a game of ball with Ho Sing came to be one of Mr. Portly's favourite ways of spending half an hour.

Grateful Seagull

At the home of Mr. Richard Blackwell at Cumnor, Berkshire,

Must say: They are having a jolly time.

is a sea-bird which has become a "land-lubber."

When Mr. Blackwell and his family were on holiday they noticed a seagull on the beach with an injured wing, unable to fly. Out of pity they picked the bird up and took it home with them in a cardboard box, and after careful nursing it has recovered. Now the seagull enjoys perfect freedom, but it has become too attached to its hosts to want to fly back to the sea and every night comes down to sleep with some ducks.

LITTLEST DUCKLINGS GO WALKING

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

BY MURIEL GREEN

FERDINAND Frog was sitting on a stone at the edge of the pool enjoying the lovely day. He had talked to Koli the Otter and had listened to the sweet song of the Willow Warbler, and now he was watching Mother Duck on her nest in the tree stump.

She was a busy duck for she had to care for seven babies who were very nimble and quick and did not wish to stay quietly in their nest.. Mother Duck told them that she would take them down to the pool and there teach them to swim.

Ferdinand Frog was excited when he heard this. He told the Willow Warbler to come and watch the babies go down to the pool. "Too-eat, Too-eat," she whistled. "However will Mother Duck bring her babies down from the nest. They are too tiny to fly."

"I don't know," said Ferdinand, "but I hope they won't fall. I wonder if they can climb down the trunk? Or will Mother Duck carry them on her back?" They waited and wondered.

It was all quite simple. When Mother Duck was ready to take her babies to the pool she flew to the ground and called, "Come." Come." In another moment the ducklings in their downy yellow coats came tumbling to the ground, drifting like leaves, so small and so fluffy that they floated lightly and did not hurt themselves at all.

*

When they had all reached the ground their Mother told them to follow her.

"Come quickly," she said in her quacking voice "for soon the Hawk will be flying in the air above you, and the fierce Weasel will be hunting among the willow roots."

The ducklings formed a line behind their mother. The biggest one first and the very littlest one last. They went flip-flop, flip-flop over the green grass, past the willow roots and among the pretty Lady Smocks until they came to the water's edge.

Mother Duck slipped into the pool and the tiny ducklings followed her, seeming to know that the water was their rightful home and safe resting place.

One — two — three — four — five — six little splashes as the ducklings dropped into the water. But where was duckling number seven? Mother Duck looked anxiously around, and there, at the very top of the bank was the Littlest Duckling; not hurrying to the pool at all—just standing and staring.

"Come along," called Mother Duck, "Hurry now!"

*

The Littlest Duckling took not the slightest notice of her call. He had been walking flip-flop, flip-flop, towards the pool when his bright eye had seen a spider's web cleverly slung between the Goldilocks and the dainty Lady Smocks. Such a lovely web it was, spun like fine lace and glittering with dewdrops.

"My! My! Now that's a fine thing," he exclaimed, and waddled closer. The spider who was mending her lacy web looked up from her spinnerettes and said crossly. "Go away! Go to your pool!" But the Littlest Duckling only stared and stared and said again. "Now that's a fine thing. A very fine thing."

Down at the pool Mother Duck waited.

"Hurry up, do," she quacked, "for I have told you that soon the Hawk will be flying, and the Weasel will be hunting, and all little ducklings should be safely on the water where they can dive.

But the Littlest Duckling just stood and stared.

When the Willow Warbler saw how concerned Mother Duck was becoming, she said to her, "Do not be troubled. Stay here with your six babies, and my friend Ferdinand Frog will help you to look after them. I will fly to the top of the bank and tell the Littlest Duckling to come at once to the pool."

"Oh, thank you," said Mother Duck, and she and Ferdinand watched the Willow Warbler fly to the top of the bank and perch beside the Duckling.

"Too-eet, Too-eet," she whistled, "your mother is calling to you. Go home. Go home."

*

The Littlest Duckling turned and saw a pretty olive-green bird

The Littlest Duckling and Ferdinand Frog became very good friends.

with a soft cream waistcoat. "My, my," he exclaimed, "now here's another fine thing. That's two fine things," and the Little Duckling did not go home to his mother. He just stood at the top of the bank and stared and stared.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear," said Mother Duck, "what a curious duckling he is — but I do wish he would come home."

"C-c-roak," said Ferdinand Frog. "Do not be troubled. Mother Duck. I think I know how to bring your Little One home."

So Ferdinand Frog left his comfortable stone and went hoppity-hop up the bank until he was close behind the Littlest Duckling. He took a very deep breath and swelled and swelled and grew and grew until he was a very big frog indeed. He opened his mouth very wide and croaked in a deep deep bull-frog croak, "Go to your mother. AT ONCE."

*

The Littlest Duckling looked up and saw the great big frog. "O-oh-, o-o-oh," he squeaked, and turning waddled quickly down the bank and dived into the pool.

"Mother," he called "Mother. I've seen the strangest thing. The very strangest thing. A big green round creature with a big deep voice. It said—"

"Quack, quack," said Mother Duck, "that is my good friend Ferdinand Frog, who has a very kind heart indeed.

The Littlest Duckling and Ferdinand Frog became very good friends and often had fine games together, but if ever the Littlest Duckling strayed too far from his mother, Ferdinand Frog would say in a very deep voice, "Go home, Little Duckling. Go home."

And the Littlest Duckling always went.

A Sponsored Story

He was having carburettor trouble outside the village cafe. Straightening up after ten minutes fidding under the bonnet, he found the small boy of the establishment watching him with interest.

"Here, sonny", he said, "run and ask your dad if he could let me have some pliers, will you".

In a couple of minutes the youngster returned

"Dad says he's only got Gold Flake. Will them do"?

Man Of Action

He was applying for work with another firm.

"What were you at Blank's?" asked the manager.

"I was a doer, sir."

"And what might that be?"

"Well, the manager would tell the clerk to do something; the clerk would tell me to do it; and as there was nobody for me to tell I'd do it myself."

A Prayer

Our Father, who art in Heaven, and on Earth, and everywhere about us, we would live as Thy children in deed as in name.

May we never have cause to be ashamed of anything we do, but be strong to fight the good fight for Thee.

Balkan-ji-Bari

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Elders, too, can be enrolled in it if they offer to render some voluntary service to the organisation.

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. And you may ask him any question that you like.

Well, so long—And Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THE IRON HORSE

Short Story:
BY
R. T. SHAHANI

IF there was one man who had a dread for trains, it was Abdul Satar.

A hundred years ago, he used to relate with great zest to his grandchildren, the feringhee had thought it fit to bind us with hoops of steel and we had just allowed ourselves to be caught in their iron shackles. And the village of Islamabad had been no exception.

And sixty years ago, he continued, the iron monster had set its gigantic feet rolling through the smiling fields of Islamabad. The day of the opening ceremony had coincided with his own arrival in the world. Yasmin, his mother was the happiest woman in the world, for Abdul came after four female children. It was a day of great rejoicing but the grandfather had been unhappy, since on that very day, by an odd coincidence, the British brought the railway into his village.

It was a black day and so it remained dug deeply into his memory.

"But what does he say, the writer of this letter from the big town?" he enquired of his eldest son, Akbar.

"That your presence is necessary in the big town," announced Akbar.

Akbar had just returned from the town. He was handsome, gay, with a thin verginal moustache on his upper lip. The town agreed with him; he revelled in it and he wanted to get back to it with all possible haste. In his father's forthcoming trip, he foresaw an opportunity of going down himself.

"And when should I have to go?" he asked drawing deep puffs from his hookah.

"Why, by tomorrow at the latest. Otherwise, the court may decide the case against you and our land may be confiscated."

"Ya Allah!..... this hookah does not pull..... perhaps a little more tobacco..... And how do I go?"

"Why, by train, Abajan!" They called him Abajan at home and Bade Mian outside.

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Abdul Satar sank in rigid silence.

It was getting dark but he still lingered outside in the courtyard facing his mud-thatched cottages. From inside the heavy acrid smoke of cow-dung fire kept coming out. The sun had set already and the women folk were busy cooking dal and baking 'chapatis'. It was so peaceful.

And Abdul Satar loved the open spaces around him.

The idea of getting cooped up inside the entrails of an iron horse gave him the jitters. The very thought of it upset him. He suddenly felt himself gripping the wooden rod of the hookah and a cold perspiration seemed to have materialised from nowhere. No, he preferred to go by bullock-cart.

"But, Abajan, the big town is hundred miles away," his son was remonstrating. "And it would take days to reach there and the big black monsoon clouds are already on their way and they may crash at any time. The roads would then be quite impassable .." He did not add that his own pleasures would have to be sacrificed indefinitely.....

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That night, Abdul Satar told his wife Bibi Jan that the younger generation was behaving in a queer manner. He loved the leisurely jaunt of the bullock-cart. At least, you were sure about it; it went slow but then no one died as the result of it but this long array of dark, ominous coaches, with a huge black cauldron in front, it all seemed so frightening, particularly after the day when Babajan, his father, had been involved in an accident and had died as the result of it. He had remembered it all so well. And now the dykes of memory appeared to have opened up suddenly. It had taken them two days to recover his body from the debris. It had been a terrible crash and oh! the dead, the maimed: the shrieks of the dying; the stench, the horror of it all. He had witnessed it personally. Till the end they never recovered the two arms of Babajan .....

"Aiye, Bare Mian, aiye.....are you really going? Word has gone round the village that ...."

"Yes, bhai saheb, Akbar insists I should go, I, who dread to sleep in a house with doors locked and windows closed: I who sleep the twelve months of the year, if not under the open sky, at least in the open verandah and chat with the stars and hear the music of the night, I am told to get into a train where they pack up human beings like hundreds of sheep.....horrible...."

The hookah was passed around. A glass of butter-milk was brought in an old copper tumbler for Abdul Satar. Bhai Sahib Rahim Khan, the local dignitary of the village, was noted for his generosity.

"The 'sheekh kababs' will just be coming. Ari oh! begum, send the 'kababs' soon. Bare mian is already here." And from inside the 'chabutra' the piercing shrill of Begum Rahim. "Ran, bhejti hoon."

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Bare Mian was in a reminiscent mood. He was recalling his dread of being cooped up in any closed space. It had happened ages ago. Then they had a brick cottage near the fields in the village. Then the great earthquake came. And how they all stood dazed for a while, not knowning what to do and then, the horrible realisation that the house which gave them shelter and protected them against rain and the hot 'loo' and the cold fiendish breeze in winter may come down on them in the garb of death and swoop them in its arms. The beams seemed to be falling and enveloping them. The pillars were staging a crazy drunken dance. Abdul Satar, the begum and the children were rushing out in mad haste and as they reached the open spaces, the brick walls had come down with a maddening crash. One of their younger sons, a mere toddler, whom he held in his arms, slipped from his hands, only to be crushed by a falling beam crashing on his head, while he rushed out, before he became the next victim. And before you knew it, it was all over. Later on, in the open fields, they had offered prayers to Allah for his small mercies .....And then built a thatched roof.

Since then, Abdul Satar confessed, he could never sleep in a closed house again.

Of course, Rahim Khan laughed .....

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These fears and anxieties, how long could one harbour them? The Hindus had taught him that death comes but once and when it did, one ought to be ready to receive him with open arms as one would one's own beloved.... unfortunately, we could not all shed our desires and fears before the final call came.....

And at the door he said: 'Of course, I myself still like trains, only they say a few months ago, there was a great electric fire in a train. It was fanned by the fury of the breeze and caught on quicker than on a haystack and it was pathetic to see men and women scrambling for escape like frightended rabbits. So that if they were not charred to death, they were lamed for life or died while scampering out of a fast moving train. But God is great .....these things happen but rarely....."

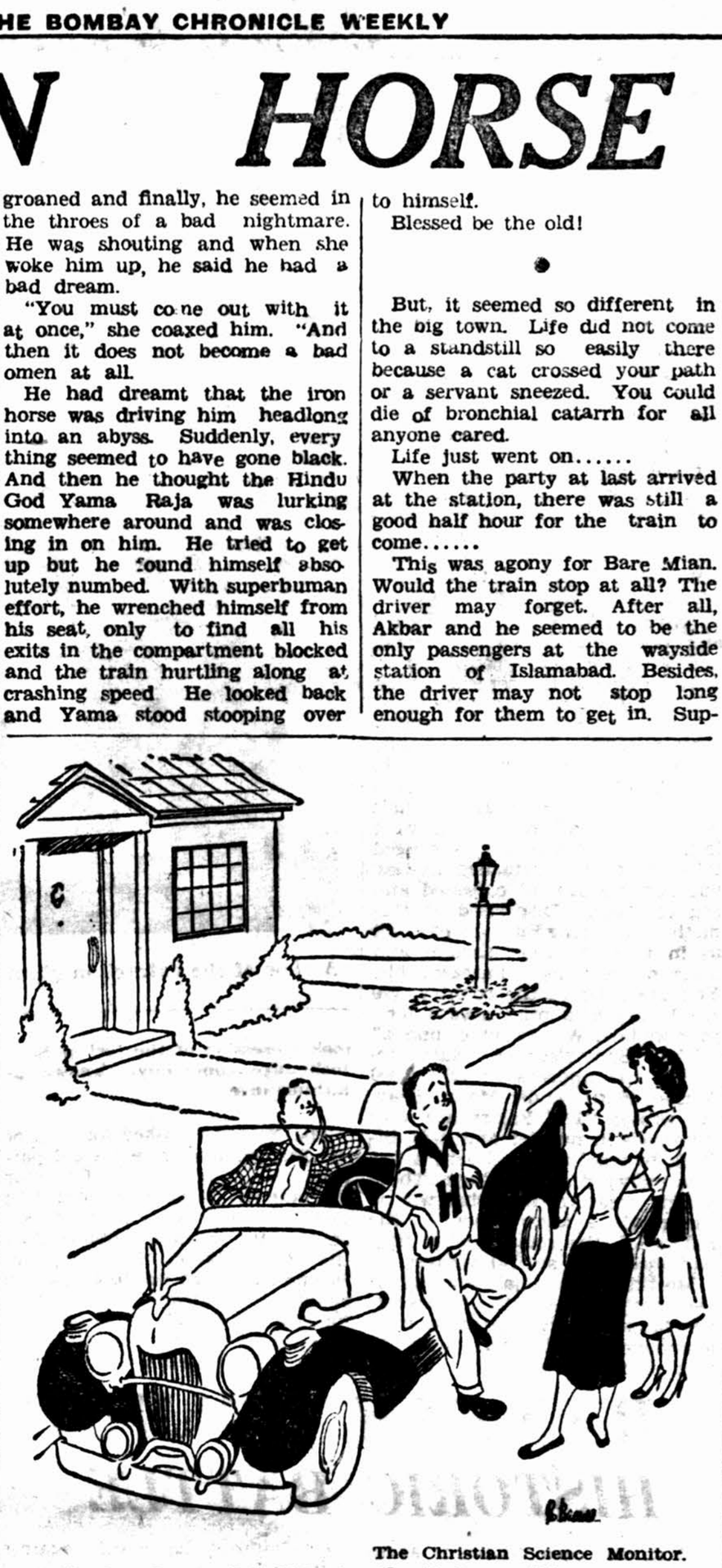
"Bismillah," said Abdul Satar but under his breath he muttered, " it may happen tomorrow.... on my train".....

That night, Abdul Satar did not have a peaceful sleep. Begum noticed that even at his meal which he usually partook in silence, he seemed agitated and occasionally flared up without sufficient cause. Only that evening he complained that the 'chapatis' were not properly baked and as regard the dal, it could have had a little less salt and some more hot spices.

In sleep, he was disturbed. He was tossing from one side of the bed to another. Occasionally he groaned and finally, he seemed in the throes of a bad nightmare. He was shouting and when she woke him up, he said he had a bad dream.

"You must come out with it at once," she coaxed him. "And then it does not become a bad omen at all.

He had dreamt that the iron horse was driving him headlong into an abyss. Suddenly, every thing seemed to have gone black. And then he thought the Hindu God Yama Raja was lurking somewhere around and was closing in on him. He tried to get up but he found himself absolutely numbed. With superbuman effort, he wrenched himself from his seat, only to find all his exits in the compartment blocked and the train hurtling along at crashing speed. He looked back and Yama stood stooping over



The Christian Science Monitor.

"Well after I paid dol. 24.75 for the twin mufflers, dol. 22.50 for the extra fuel pump, and dol. 6.95 for the wolf horn I don't have any money left for gasoline!"

him, his arms outretched ready to wrench his neck.....

And then he shrieked.....

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Abdul Satar who never knew a watch in his life and timed his routine by the movement of the sun, enquired of his son Akbar, if it was time to go. "Yes, Abajan, after fifteen minutes." No, it would be safer to go earlier." The Begum and the female servants came and tied several black amulets around his left arm. They brought flowers for him. They plagued him with advice.

"Hurry up, Begum, the train will be rolling in just now."

The Begum seemed to be taking things so easy.

If only these women could hurry up.....

And as the party got out, Akbar thought his father looked like a veritable bride-groom.... There was a smirk on his face. It is a pity so much fuss was being made for so little, thought young Akbar.

And as they moved out and the 'au revoirs' were in progress and Bare Mian was told to write immediately on arrival, to keep seated all the time as near to the door of the compartment as possible, a black cat crossed the 'chabutra'.

Bare Mian returned and sat down.

"Not a happy omen," he muttered.

A second attempt at locomotion proved equally abortive for, this time something tickled the nostrils of the male servant who burst forth into a thunder clap of a sneeze.

There was deathly silence all round.

Only Akbar kept laughing—to himself.

Blessed be the old!

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But, it seemed so different in the big town. Life did not come to a standstill so easily there because a cat crossed your path or a servant sneezed. You could die of bronchial catarrh for all anyone cared.

Life just went on.....

When the party at last arrived at the station, there was still a good half hour for the train to come.....

This was agony for Bare Mian. Would the train stop at all? The driver may forget. After all, Akbar and he seemed to be the only passengers at the wayside station of Islamabad. Besides, the driver may not stop long enough for them to get in. Supposing Akbar was left behind. Bare Mian had never gone to the big town before, he had never got into a train before. He would be completely lost without Akbar. Supposing his bedding and his tiffin basket and his boxes were left behind. There hardly seemed any porter at the station.....

And then the gargantuan monster steamed in. Bare Mian's heart was going pit-a-pat. There Why this hurry and scurry he activity. The station which seemed empty and dead only a few minutes back seemed to have burst forth into activity. Everyone was running suddenly all over the place. Pandemonium seemed to have been let loose. Why this hurry and curry, he could not understand. Frankly, he stood dazed, rooted to the spot. The situation seemed to be beyond him. Faintly he realised that Akbar had joined the crowd and was bustling about too. Dear old Akbar, what could he have done without him?

And then he heard someone tugging hard at his kurta.

"Come on, come on, Abajan, hurry....hurry...." and he felt himself being pushed about and jostled. There was a shrill whistle playing raucous notes and he could hazily recollect an odd green flag doing funny things in the air. And before he knew about it, he was thrust into a sea of herded humanity, stinking humanity, and he was gasping for air.

The iron horse was on the move.

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And Abdul thought he was going to faint, if someone did not give him a breath of fresh air. For this was the air of the dead, the air in a rotten fish market where bad meat, foul smelling fish, dead vegetable matter jostled together and relentlessly assailed your nostrils. Abajan could hardly breathe. He felt suffocated. He thought he was going in a fit. Someone was pushing him from the right side. Luckily, Akbar was on the left, by his side.

As the train moved, it became a little cooler but the very speed brought its fear. Abdul Satar did not understand why the driver was in such a desperate hurry to reach the big town. They had a whole night before them, and they could take it easy. But what had they come to? Everything had now to be done in a desperate hurry. He closed his eyes. The train gathered more speed. He thought the driver was drunk and was letting himself go. He did not think they were going on an excellent level track. Worse, he thought, what if the driver's brakes failed. And they went on and on. As it is, they seemed to be going down and down. There were deep ravines and gorges on one side and high mountain walls on the other. Probably they were going through ghats. Supposing they kept going down and down, faster and faster, clickety-click, clickety-click, till.....till....he almost stifled a shriek.

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He thought he must keep his teeth tightly clenched; otherwise he would surely burst into tearing yells. They might even think he was insane.....and then he heard his companion whisper to his neighbour on the right: "Never travel in the front bogie again. Last time, I narrowly escaped death although I was in the fourth bogie. This time, I got in in a hurry as there was no room anywhere else. But at the next station, we 'must' change."

When Abdul sounded Akbar discreetly about the proposed change, Akbar would hear none of it. The other compartments were packed like sardines in a tin. Only this one had some room. And Abdul could not divulge the reasons for requiring a change....

Abdul could not get one wink of sleep..... He kept thinking. This train seemed evil. Even the dim lights seemed evil. Something told him that a calamity was in store for everyone. He would have liked to get up, pull the alarm chain, call the guard sahib, pay fifty rupees and run out. But again, they would think he was mad.

He looked around. It was so gloomy. Gradually, the pale, electric lights seemed to be receding into oblivion. And finally, with one last gasp and bright glow, they went out altogether. And then he felt a great foreboding. The night was dark outside. Supposing something happened, they would all be smothered to death, leaving nothing behind. Supposing there was that fire Rahim Khan had been talking about or a crash like the one which tore his father from limb to limb. It would be ghastly. He was foolish to have come. A few acres of land did not matter. He was fool to have listened to Akbar. Akbar was young and impetuous and adventurous and thoughtless. Where had his own sense gone? Why hand't he listened to his own voice.

He felt that the walls of the compartment were closing down on him. They were enveloping him. They were on the move. The ground was rising; the ceiling was coming down; the sides were closing in. He did not think of others; of begum and the youngsters at home or even of Akbar by his side.

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He felt afraid, horribly afraid. The dream of last night seemed to be repeating itself—or was it reality this time? Once again, he felt Yama Raja was present in the compartment and was looking for him and could not find him in

(Continued on Page 23 Col 3)

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WHEN SANYASIS & FAKIRS FOUGHT THE BRITISH

(Continued from page 5, col. 2)

a desperate bid to establish themselves in Bengal the Sanyasis and the Fakirs planned to oust them. But this did not materialise, as there was no organised attempt and it lacked proper co-ordination among the different groups. The cause of the ultimate failure was due to quarrels among themselves for the leadership and sometimes over war booty. But the peak period of the trouble was the 1773-74 when Bengal was in the grip of the historic famine which took a heavy toll of lives.

In 1763 Hastings recorded the following note: "Sometime ago a large number of Fakirs infested the country about Backergunge, surrounded Mr. Kelly, my agent, and put him in danger of life... The Fakirs have since quitted the country."

The same year, a rabble of Fakirs, as Clive calls them, attacked the Dacca factory and captured it. Mr. Leycester, the Chief of the Factory, justified its abandonment. But he was charged by Lord Clive with cowardice in adandoning Dacca to the enemy. The factory was retaken by Captain Grant, and the Fakirs, who were made prisoners, were directed to be employed as coolies in the repair of the factory.

IN COOCH BEHAR

In 1766 the affairs of Cooch Behar state were in great confusion. The infant Maharaja, who was under the Bhutias, was assasinated at the instigation of Ramanand Gossain and a conflict arose between the Nazir Deo (the hereditary Commander-in-Chief), named Rudra Narayan, and the Bhutias concerning the succession, which resulted in the defeat of Nazir Deo, who was driven out of the country, and he appealed to the English for assistance. The services of the Sanyasis were requisitioned by the opponents of Rudra Narayan and Lieut. Morrison was sent to help him.

Renell (the Surveyor-General) in his journal describes the scene of chase of the Sanyasis by the detachment under Lieut. Morrison which culminated in a fight and the defeat of the Sanyasis. In giving further description of the battle, Mr. Renell states: "The morning Morrison set out in quest of the enemy, and my sepoys being joined with his, I acted as volunteer under him. We marched 8 miles in the forenoon and then halted at Santospur to refresh the troops. About half (an hour) past noon we set forward again but saw no appearance of the enemy.....About four we entered the village of Dinhatta, where a party of the enemy had posted themselves or rather I am inclined to think had set down to rest themselves.

The sudden appearance of our people however roused them and they made a desperate effort to defend themselves. In the skirmish I had the misfortune to be surrounded by the enemy and received several cuts from their broadswords, one of which threatened my life."

In a letter dated 30th August, 1766, Renell gives more details of the skirmish. "Our escorts, which were a few horses, rode off and the enemy with drawn sabres immediately surrounded us. Morrison escaped unhurt. Richards, my brother officer, received only a slight wound and fought his way off. Armenian assistant was killed and the sepoy-adjutant was wounded. I was now in a most shocking condition indeed, being deprived of the use of both arms. I had besides a cut on the left elbow which took off the muscular part of the breadth of a hand, a stab on the arm and a large cut on the head."

The rebellion continued during the next cold weather and several detachments of 'Pargana' sepoys under Lieut. Keith were despatched to Rangpur against them. They were cut off and Lieut. Keith was killed in action in December, 1769, on the borders of Murang, north of Purnea district.

In the year 1771 Mr. Kelsall, also the Chief of Dacca reported that "the Sanyasis were still levying contributions in all parts where they go."

The rainy season caused a lull but after the rains the activities of the Sanyasis were started with renewed vigour the same year.

FAKIRS' APPEAL

Early in 1772 Majnu Shah, who returned to Bengal with a large following, sent the following petition to Maharani Bhawani of Nator, at that time the largest Zamindar of Bengal, to win her sympathy.

"We have for a long time begged and been entertained in Bengal, and we have long continued to worship God at the several shrines and altars without ever once abusing or oppressing anyone. Nevertheless last year 150 Fakirs without cause were put to death. They had begged in different countries and the clothes and victuals which they had with them were lost. Formerly the Fakirs begged in separate and detached parties, but now we are all collected and beg together. Displeased at this method they (the English) obstruct us in visiting the shrines and other places—this is unreasonable. You are ruler of the country. We are Fakirs who pray always for your welfare. We are full of hopes."

The Supervisor of Nator reported the appearance of 2,000 Muslim Fakirs under Majnu Shah. He wrote: "The Fakirs are very numerous in number and it is difficult to repel them. I sent a few men eastward to repel them. There is some treasure; and what will be the result I know not." The Fakirs left the country after they had ransacked several villages.

Meeting with small success in two successive years the Fakirs under Majnu Shah appear to have abandoned for the time being the idea of further raids in Bengal and do not come to notice again till two years later, but another formidable body of Sanyasis reappeared at the beginning of the next session towards the close of the year 1772.

A view of the extraction plant in Bombay Fisheries Technological Laboratory where shark liver oil is produced.

BANKIM IMMORTALISED HISTORIC BATTLE

The Committee of Circuit directed the Collector of Rangpur to send the company of sepoys stationed at Dinajpur with part of the Committee's escort in pursuit of Sanyasis numbering about 1,500. Early in the morning of 29th December Captain Thomas and his company marched with the sepoys towards Zaffergunge. Before daybreak of the 30th he attacked the Sanyasis on a plain near Shamgunge (West of Dinajpur town) in Swaruppur Pargana. At first they gave way and the Captain "pursued them into a jungle where the sepoys expended all their ammunition without doing the least execution; when they perceived that the ammunition was spent, the Sanyasis rushed in upon them in very large bodies from every quarter and surrounded them. Captain Thomas ordered the sepoys to charge upon them with their bayonets which they refused to do and the orderly of the Captain wanted him to mount his horse which he would not. Captain Thomas received one wound by a ball through the head which he tied, and next he was cut down. The ryots gave no assistance but joined the Sanyasis with lathis and showed the Sanyasis those who had concealed themselves in long grass jungle and if any of the sepoys attempted to go into their villages they made a noise to inform the Sanyasis and plundered the sepoys' firelocks." This is one of the historic battles that has been referred to in 'Ananda Math' by Bankim Chandra.

After the battle in which Captain Thomas was killed at the end of 1772, a band of Sanyasis marched northward towards Cooch Behar to reinforce the Sanyasis under Durpa Dev. The old quarrel between Durpa Dev, Raja of Baikunthapur, and the Nazir Deo for the supremacy in the State of Cooch Behar continued.

Five thousand Sanyasis were requisitioned by Durpa Dev and they took possession of the fort of Santoshgunge commonly known as Rahimgunge.

The Nazir Deo asked for help of the English who were his old patrons. Mr. Purling, the Collector of Rangpur, at once proceeded to Cooch Behar. Mr. Purling directed Captain Stuart, commanding the 19th battalion of sepoys at Rajmahal, to proceed to Jalpaiguri against the Sanyasis who were fighting on behalf of Durpa Dev so as to prevent their escape westward. The captain was asked to be "constantly on guard against surprise."

The British forces were further strengthened by another battalion from Baharampore. Following an engagement with the Company's troops the Sanyasis broke off and crossed the Teesta and sank the boat they used for crossing.

In the meantime on the 25th January, Captain Stuart, according to directions, marched against the Sanyasis. He crossed the Ganges at Rajmahal early in the morning, and on the 27th arrived at Serampur, 36 miles distance from Dinajpur. The Committee of Circuit, however, directed him from camp Dogatchey on the 27th March to prevent the Sanyasis, about 4,000 in number, then in possession of Rahimganj Fort, from occupying Jalpaiguri.

Captain Stuart marched rapidly, not being encumbered with artillery, and reached Jalpaiguri on the morning of 3rd February. The fort of Jalpaiguri was captured in the afternoon.

ANOTHER BAND

But already in early January another formidable band of Sanyasis had made their appearance in the heart of North Bengal. On the 6th January, 1773, Mr. Hatch, Collector of Bogra, reported that he "had received news from Pargana Chowgong of there having arrived, upwards of three thousand men, and they had confined the Chowdhury's (Zamindar's) naib until he paid a sum of money." On the 8th he further reported that "the Sanyasis arrived there (Bogra) that day, in number about two thousand, one hundred horses and eighty bullocks laden with ammunition."

On receipt of the news, the Committee of Circuit, then at Dinajpur, directed Captain Edwards to march at once towards Chilmary against the Sanyasis. Capt. Edwards, with three companies of sepoys, reached Ulipur in Rangpore district on the 17th, and on the following day continued his march towards Chilmary. They were traced to have passed by Dewangunge and Bosnapore to Madhupur in Pargana Pukharia and had levied contribution from all these villages. Capt. Edwards could not trace where they went afterwards.

But information regarding them was obtained from the Collector of Dacca who wrote on the 26th January: "I have this day received a letter dated the 6th Magh (about January 20) from Kissen Roy, the Zemindar of the Pargana Mymensingh advising me that a body of 5,000 Sanyasis had entered the Pargana of Jafarshahi in Jamalpur Sub-division. The person who heads the body of the Sanyasis is named Darreangheer." The letter further announced that "another body of this class of people to the tune of 6,000 headed by Motigheer are marching towards the same part of the country—and it is not, unlikely—with a view to join the former."

THREAT TO DACCA

The Collector was apprehensive of their march to Dacca, and added that "the latest information is to the effect that the Sanyasis have entered the Alapsingh Pargana and are well armed with matchlocks and spears and other weapons of war. It was further stated that the Sanyasis would next enter Pargana Mymensingh and were to be joined by another body of 7,000 men. The intelligence report from the Sadar of Sherpur stated that "a great number of Sanyasis were about Chilmary and Jurwalgheer and one of their leaders had arrived there, at the head of fifteen boats of these people."

According to the report from the Collector of Dacca on February 4, "a body of 5,000 Sanyasis had arrived at Kamgari." The Collector wrote to Lakhipore (Noakhali) and Jessore for a company of sepoys. He also applied to Nawab Jessarat Khan to furnish him with 500 'burkandazes' and spearmen. The design of the Sanyasis was against Dacca.

Considering the superiority in number of the Sanyasis to Captain Edwards' party, the Collector of Dacca informed Captain Stuart to help Captain Edwards in the suppression of Sanyasis and the Collectorate of Rangpur was instructed to employ Capt. Jones for the purpose.

With Captain Edwards in pursuit the Sanyasis left Attia, made another attempt to reach Dacca but failed. Foiled in their attempt to reach Dacca the various bands of Sanyasis retraced their steps westward, and Capt. Edwards pursued them with detachments. Capt. Edwards received the order of return from Hastings but he delayed on hearing that the Sanyasis had re-entered the district.

In March, 1773, he overtook the enemy who were about 3,000 in Pargana Barbasu and he and his detachments were all cut off, excepting 12 sepoys.

BRITISH BEATEN

The historic battle that was fought between the Sanyasis and the Company soldiers under British command resulted in a serious defeat to the latter. Douglas, a sergeant-major, first fell in the battle but the fate of Captain Edwards is not known; his hat was found in the nulla, but the body was never discovered. Jairam Subedar, Commandant of the 14th Battalion, stood his trial before a General Court Martial for having deserted his post in the face of the enemy. He was blown off at the mouth of a cannon. Reference to this battle also has been made in the "Ananda Math."

Elated at Capt. Edwards' defeat, stray bands of Sanyasis separated from the main body and proceeded as far as Sylhet. There is some evidence that they sought the help of Raja of Jaintia Hills in their mission to oust the East India Company from Bengal.

MAJNU'S DEFEAT

After about two years Majnu Shah appeared again in Bengal. A detachment was sent under the command of Lt. Robertson against Majnu Shah. On the 14th November, 1776, he was defeated. Majnu had some of his adherents with Bhabani Pathak, whose sphere of operations was in Pargana Pratapbazzu and Patiladha. The former is now in Bogra and the latter in Mymensingh and Rangpur district. In an engagement with the Company's sepoys, Pathak's chief man, a Pathan, headed a desperate resistance move during which the Pathan, Bhabani Pathak himself and two other headmen were killed, eight were wounded and 42 were taken prisoners. Debi Chowdhurani, also in league with Bhabani Pathak lived in boats and had in her pay a large force of 'Barkundazes', who committed dacoities on her account besides getting a share of the booty obtained by Pathak

During this time the Sanyasis and the Fakirs were divided and fought amongst themselves. This gave an opportunity to the authorities of the East India Company to root out the divided strength of Sanyasis and the Fakirs.

In the year 1794 an order was issued by Warren Hastings to Zamindars and Taluqdars of Bengal asking them to kill the Sanyasis and Fakirs, if they were attacked by them—A. P.

Marooned in the Shetland Islands by a storm, a salesman wired his firm in Scotland: "Kept here by weather. Await instructions." The manager's answer: "Consider yourself on vacation until storm blows over."